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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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VOL. 1 NO 153. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
30th August	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10058
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
13th "	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th "	Arcadia ..	9000	.....	
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	
11th "	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan	10000
18th "	Persia ..	7,00	.....	
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
31st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st "	Macedonia	10500	.....	
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Calelonia	8000	.....	
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
" LONDON " ..	.. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	14th Aug.	16th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5801	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

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W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA ..	1695	Thu. 28th Aug.	9 a. m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 29th Aug *	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	" 18th "
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	" 2nd October.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	" 16th October.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA" 5,192 tons, on or about 30th August, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

27th August, 1913.

161

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,

Hummam St., Fort.

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OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort

BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT'S BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Re. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

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Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

264

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay" bronicle"

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undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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OUR

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THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

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	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63 0
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Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

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Phone: ?35?.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

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WHEN THE

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guarantees entire satisfaction in

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Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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FIRE LIFE

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THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—5
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows reet, Fort.

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be sed as a daily beverage, plain or ith wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

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To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued., 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a sale by Public Auction held on the 9th day of August, 1913, at the instance of the 2nd mortgagee Wasudeo Narayan Joshi and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor and in exercise of the power contained in the Indenture of 2nd mortgage, dated the 16th day of October, 1911, and made between Haribhan Laxman Kapde of the one part and Wasudeo Narayen Joshi of the other part. Our client Balkrishna Balshet Gangan was declared to be the purchaser of the land and hereditaments described in the particulars and conditions of sale and particularly described hereunder.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharwada, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 127 5/9 square yards for thereabonts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1879, New No. 9012, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 4947, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7605, Street No. 131, and bounded on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ganesh Somaji and on the South by the property of Rama Gangaji.

All persons having any claim or demand upon the said property or any part thereof by way of lease, mortgage lieu incumbrance gift inheretance or otherwise are hereby required to send notice of their claim in writing to the undersigned. Attorneys for the purchaser at their office at 14 Hummum street Fort Bombay within seven days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without reference to any claim or demand of which notice shall not then have been received.

Dated this 26th day, of August, 1913.

DIKSHIT & PURUSHOTAMRAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Down. North-Western Fast Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M.	Up. North-Western Fast Express. 1,2,3. H.M.
21-0	21-45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba)	Arr. 8-50	6-45
23.30	5-53	Arr. Delhi	Dep. 6- 0	21-20
1-23	..	Arr. Meerut Cantt.	Dep. 2-11	..
3.27	..	Arr. Saharanpur	Dep. 25- 5	..
9- 7	..	Arr. Lahore	Dep. 20-20	..
15-55	..	Arr. Rawalpindi	Dep. 13-32	..
20-13	..	Arr. Peshawar Cantt.	Dep 8-48	..

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1913.

REGULAR DAILY through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharampur; Lahore! Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans, Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.		Stations.		Up To Bombay H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26	Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7-24
8-18	..	Bhopal	..	21-16
11-4	..	Bina	..	18-32
13-25	..	Jhansi	..	15-57
15-14	..	Gwalior	..	13-48
17-45	..	Agra Cantonment	..	11-14
18-41	..	Muttra	..	10-19
21- 0	..	Delhi	Arr.	8- 0
21-30	Dep.			
24- 9	Dep.	Ghaziabad	..	7-35
23-10	..	Meerut Cantonment	..	5-59
1-24	..	Saharanpur	..	3-58
3-0	..	Amballa Cantonment	Dep.	2-11
5-16	..	Ludhiana	..	23-44
6-24	..	Jullundur	..	22-37
8-4	..	Amritsar	..	21- 1
9-33	..	Lahore	..	20- 0
16-5	..	Rawalpindi	..	13-32
20-13	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment	..	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.				Up H.M
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
21-30	Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45	Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	2-17
3-40	Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33	Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15	Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45	Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.				Up. H. M.
17-15	Dep.	Victoria Terminus Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25	Dep.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0	Arr.		Arr.	14-20
16-20	Dep.	Orsi	Dep.	13-14
18-45	..	Cawnpore	..	11- 8
20- 0	Arr.	Lucknow	..	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. on Monday the 8th day of September, 1913, for the supply of:—

(a) 1,000 Aluminium number plates each bearing not more than three numbers as per sample to be seen in the Office of the undersigned.
(b) 500 Aluminium Street name plates as per sample to be seen in the Office of the undersigned.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc. may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 27th August, 1913. 397

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June, 1954.
(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May, 1955.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 12 o'clock (noon) Bombay Time on Tuesday the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed.

(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."
(II) "Tender for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the

(1) 30th November, 1913, in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.
(2) 31st October, 1913, in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1913, on 1st December, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.
(2) With regard to the 10 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October, 1913, on 1st November, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913. 0392

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1913, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.

2. From that date the Punjab Mail will leave Bombay at 17-15 and arrive Delhi at 21-0. Between Delhi and Lahore the Up and Down Punjab Mails will run via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur. Passengers for the D. U. K. Railway will have to change at Delhi unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.

3. The 5 Down Punjab Mail train that starts from Bombay on the 30th August, 1913, will on arrival at Delhi Junction at 23 hours on 31st August, 1913, run to Lahore via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur instead of via the D. U. K. Railway. Passengers for stations on the D. U. K. Railway will have to change into the E. I. Railway train on arrival at Delhi Junction unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.

4. Further particulars can be obtained from sheet time tables exhibited at stations or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 27th August, 1913. 262

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, PEARLS, AND RUBIES AND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Daruwala, the owner of the English Hotel, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. The following valuable jewellery consisting of:—Rings and ear-studs set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, buttons set with pearls and rubies, bracelets, necklace, and locket set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, one small crown set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, opal and diamond rings, tiepins, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery taken of, within 2 days after the sale day.

The above jewellery is on view.

Bombay, 27th August, 1913. 251

J. S. MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC., SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

On THURSDAY, the 28th and FRIDAY the 29th August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Shop in Sir D. M. Petit's Building, opposite the Oriental Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. King & Co., Art Frame Makers, on account of their removing to new premises, consisting of valuable oil paintings, water colours, engravings, fancy goods, leather goods, jewel boxes, table ornaments, bird cages, night lamps, scents, soaps, cupboards, show cases, electric lights and fans, glass tumblers, looking glasses, pneumatic tyre, perambulators and motor cars, leather dressing cases, bird cases, scents by Yardly, shaving glasses, holdalls, etc.

In lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th August, 1913.

SPECIAL OFFER

For the Rains.

NAVY SERGE SUIT,

Indigo Dye

Rs. 26/ only.

Note Address:—

DANN & Co.,

The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.

Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,

Hornby Road and Watson's Hotel,

BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs. a.
Per line	0 4
Minimum charge	1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Kindergarten Mistress for Up-Country School. Apply with certificates (stating lowest salary that will be accepted) to the Secretary to Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, Church Gate. 256

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE TEACHER to give tution. Must know Latin. Apply Box No. 54, "Bombay Chronicle." 0390

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER for News Dept. Apply personally, MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Qualified draughtsmen, able to work in an Architects' firm. Apply to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0389

WANTED, A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality on a salary of Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800 by annual increments of Rs. 50 P. M. with conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 P. M.

Applications stating qualifications and previous service and enclosing testimonials to be submitted to the President, Hyderabad Sind Municipality, before 25th September, 1913. 396

WANTED SITUATION by an all-round newspaper PRINTER. Prepare to give three months' trial Understands Lino work also. Apply Box 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AN IMPOSER for news dept. Previous experience essential. Apply Box 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED COMPOSITORS for news dept. Apply Box. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Purchasers for PHOTOgraph LENSES of well-known makers and good hand Cameras, Prices very cheap. Apply M. B. MISTRY, Maroya Hill, Godivala's Block, Mazagaon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A beautiful GARDEN, near Auranga river, Bulsar. Apply Box 500, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A second hand Bicycle, in good order. Apply Box 501, "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A FOX TERRIER BITCH—about 9 months old—offers to: Box 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A NEW BICYCLE. Best English make, Price Rs. 80. Apply to Box 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
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Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

THE VARIETIES

The Excelsior Trio in a Pantomime Act; A charming little Dancing LEENA

Mlle. Benzoni and Mlle. Dorion. French Ballet Dancers: Their last appearance in Bombay.

Picture Programme.

INSTRUCTIVE: Pathe's Gazette. A. S. Artillery

COMIC. Hop it Bobby and Tiny Tim.

Satan, The Red Devil

The last part of this famous film introduces us to modern melo-drama. It is a striking story of industrial strife.

147

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

Established 1797.

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PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
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BOMBAY

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Turkish Cigarettes.

Packed in Double Tins

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Even in the Monsoon.

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GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

To-Night!

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A DAUGHTER OF THE RED-SKINS.

A Thrilling and Exciting American War-Drama.

LADY GODIYA.

A Splendid Historical Picture-Portrayal, after the Poem by Lord Tennyson.

THELLY'S HEART. Coloured Drama.

WIFFLES IN A PANIC. Laughter all the way.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

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ALL NEW AND BEST MACHINERY. BEST SELECTION OF TYPE FACES.

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THE LATEST HAIR DESTROYER.

BADSHAHI SOAP.

The only world renowned Soap for destroying superfluous hair Rs. 1-0-0 per box (Three Tablets). Postage Extra.

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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET.
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday the 26th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-west Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Multan has had 2.50" and Lahore 0.21". Skies are heavily clouded at Multan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Multan and either equal to or below the average at other stations. Day temperature is above normal but night temperature is in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0.61" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Sind and west Rajputana and local in east Rajputana; Jacobabad has had 0.67", Karachi 1.25", Bikaner 0.20" and Ajmer 0.35". Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Gujarat and in Kathiawar with the exception of the extreme southern districts; Bhuj has had 5.02", 5.02", Dwarka 1.15", Rajkot 0.25", Ahmedabad 0.26" and Deesa 1.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division; minimum temperature is also below normal or in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0.38", Hoshangabad 0.18" and Akola 0.90". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0.26" of rain Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.16". and Belgaum 0.27. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains generally the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved further in a nearly west-north-westerly direction and lies to-day over the central districts of Sind. It has decreased considerably in intensity. Rainfall has been widespread and, at some stations heavy. In Sind, the south-west Punjab and the northern half of Kathiawar, nearly general in north Gujarat and west Rajputana, and local in east Rajputana and the north Punjab. In the area outside of the influence of the depression, nearly general rain has fallen in Malabar and local rain in the north Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces while in the United Provinces Cawnpore is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Fairly general rain is likely in Sind and the south-west Punjab and the northern half of the Kathiawar; local rain in Gujarat and on the west coast of the Peninsula; some showers in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and possibly in the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 25th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	0.00	..	—0.01
Do. (24th)	96.8	79.5	85	0.00	..	—0.06
Jask	105.3	84.8	21	0.00	..	—0.17
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	102.3	88.1	57	0.00	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.8	71.5	93	2.50	9.87	+5.54
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	101.4	78.2	82	0.21	15.25	+3.17
Sirsa	97.2	79.0	61	..	14.91	+4.07
Ambala	94.5	77.9	78	..	27.85	+9.77
Delhi	96.0	81.8	66	..	12.80	—5.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.0	80.5	77	..	6.97	—11.86
Mainpuri	98.8	?	88	..	8.41	—8.96
Jhansi	90.6	76.0	72	..	8.40	—18.21
Cawnpore	92.6	75.0	98	0.61	15.15	—8.82
Allahabad	92.1	79.0	83	..	19.11	—8.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.1	78.8	74	0.67	2.35	+0.18
Karachi	90.0	75.0	95	1.25	11.91	+6.30
Ajmer	82.6	74.2	86	0.35	9.32	—5.89
Jaipur	90.2	73.6	78	..	11.42	—5.41
Kotah	86.6	75.6	76	0.05	14.16	—5.54
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	77.5	71.0	97	5.02	28.63	+17.54
Dwarka	80.8	75.2	90	1.15	?	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	79.1	71.8	88	0.25	25.30	+4.46
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para	84.0	75.8	78	..	31.25	+16.60
Surat	81.4	77.1	80	0.03	33.37	+1.28
Ahmedabad	79.1	72.7	88	0.26	27.58	+8.18
Deesa	77.3	70.4	92	1.14	31.57	+13.01
Neemuch	80.4	70.0	92	0.03	21.82	+1.88
Indore	78.6	69.6	80	0.05	34.77	+12.77
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.8	72.3	85	0.38	27.08	—12.84
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	84.1	71.9	91	0.18	33.97	—0.59
Khandwa	84.2	71.1	78	..	32.94	+13.99
Akola	85.7	70.5	75	0.90	21.12	+0.11
Amraoti	83.8	71.8	83	0.07	29.78	+8.06
Nagpur	85.6	73.8	82	0.04	40.47	+7.80
Chanda	87.5	75.0	88	0.07	40.65	+5.20
Raipur	84.7	75.6	88	..	31.21	—3.15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.3	77.4	86	0.05	62.44	+6.93
Ratnagiri	85.3	76.9	82	0.26	62.46	—18.13
Mormugao	85.5	75.7	91	0.06	76.54	+1.05
Karwar	83.7	77.0	87	..	79.06	—17.58
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.4	70.1	77	0.01	11.43	—0.98
Ahmednagar	80.1	66.5	80	..	17.74	+7.09
Poona	81.0	68.8	92	0.16	21.51	+6.35
Sholapur	93.3	70.1	70	..	10.08	—3.04
Bijapur	87.2	68.3	76	..	8.80	+1.11
Belgaum	73.8	65.5	92	0.27	29.98	—2.66
Aurangabad	81.9	65.0	85	..	16.57	—0.48
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.9	71.7	71	..	33.64	—9.71
Hyderabad	88.3	71.2	75	..	12.76	—3.36
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.3	72.8	90	0.66	73.80	—21.13
Calicut	83.3	74.6	96	0.35	63.72	—15.97
Cochin	85.7	74.7	82	0.21	63.07	—0.59
Colombo	85.5	77.0	84	..	12.50	—8.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.8	80.2	75	0.10	7.30	—9.89
Bellary	95.0	73.3	60	..	3.07	—2.52
Cuddapah	97.0	76.5	63	..	5.28	—6.86
Madras	100.0	82.0	55	..	3.94	—6.04
Bangalore	88.8	63.8	83	..	9.36	—2.27
Coimbatore	89.0	69.5	85	..	2.83	—1.06
Trichinopoly	100.1	76.3	59	..	1.95	—4.11
Negapatam	98.2	78.2	64	..	4.46	—1.89

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The depression in Rajputana has moved into Sind and has given a few heavy falls of rain. This disturbance is independent of the depression that has appeared in the extreme north and has given widespread rain with probably snow in the mountain regions. The Bay monsoon current is very weak but tendency to formation of a depression off Orissa persists.

Rainfall has been nearly general in southwest Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Sind, Gujarat and Malabar; fairly general in Lower Burma, east United Provinces, Kashmir and west Rajputana; and local in Upper Burma east, north Punjab, east Rajputana, west Central Provinces, and Bombay-Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Benga, l Orrissa, occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Baluchistan, Konkan and South Hyderabad.

Diamond Island reports three inches; Silchar and Darjeeling one; Benares and Cawnpore a half; Lucknow one; Khushab and Lyalpur one and a half; Multan two; Sonamarg one and a half; Dera Ismail Khan Drosh three-quarters; Fort Sandeman a quarter; Parachinar and Jacobabad a half; Hyderabad (Sind) two; Karachi one and a half; Mount Abu four; Bikaner and Ajmer a quarter; Deesa and Dwarka one; Bhuj five; Akola one; Pachmarhi one and a half; Mangalore a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Sind and north Rajputana.

S. S. Singu.—The steamer Singu, which arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, reports squally weather with heavy sea and moderate wind.

S. S. Sutherland.—The steamer Sutherland, which arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, reports fine weather in Bay of Bengal and up to 12 degree latitude then strong wind and sea to port.

DOCTOR'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

NURSE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A mysterious tragedy, involving the death of a young physician, Dr. Stanley Tron, and the arrest of Miss Emma Krill, a trained nurse, a very beautiful young woman, who posed as the doctor's wife, is now attracting much attention, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Krill was charged with murder, and evidence was given that morphine in sufficient quantity to cause death was found in the doctor's stomach. The scene in the court-room when the nurse was arraigned was dramatic. After suffering the ordeal for half an hour the young woman fainted and fell prostrate directly in front of the judge's bench.

Evidence was given that Dr. Tron was physically strong and cheerful on the day of his death, and apparently had no intention of committing suicide. Krill stated that Tron brought her from her home to Utica, many miles from New York, in the same State, under a promise of marriage. "After arriving in Utica he said he would get a license in a few days, and we would be married. He kept putting it off until three months passed, and one day I asked him, 'Do you intend to marry me?' He said, 'You go home for a while, and I will think it over.' I went home for six weeks, when he wrote and told me to come back. He gave me a wedding ring, but we have never been married."

The day before he died, defendant declared the doctor seemed very depressed. He mentioned that people seemed to know too much now-a-days to take medicine. The only job left was to persuade people to have the appendix removed. On the day of his death he asked her to get some atrophine and morphine, which she gave him in the doses prescribed, and they were not poisonous doses. He also took some amyl nitrate. Then she left the room, and the bolt on the inner side of the door closed accidentally, so that she was unable to re-enter for fifteen minutes. Then the doctor was dead. Later in her testimony she swore that while living with Tron as his wife he threatened to shoot her and shoot himself.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, lately Director-General of Education in the Mysore State, has been elected to preside over the deliberations of the Zoroaistrian Confernnce to be held in Bombay during the Dewali holidays. Mr. K. R. Dadachanji has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 25th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·758
Temperature of Air	degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	77·0
Dew Point	,,	75·3
Relative humidity of Air		0·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		7·6
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	84·3
Minimum do. do.		78·7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	324
Fall of Rain	inches	0·06
Total fall during month		3·03
Total fall during year		62·42
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 26th August		0·02

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th August 1913 was 30·033 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. in case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water			Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	August	h.	m.		f. in.
Wed.	27	m	7	19	24 10
		e	6	28 a	24 0
Thurs.	28	m	8	44	25 10
		e	8	1 a	24 6
Fri.	29	m	9	32	27 0
		e	9	13 a	25 7
Sat.	30	m	10	15	28 1
		e	10	13 a	26 10
Sun.	31	m	10	56	29 0
	Sept.	e	11	4 a	28 0
Mon.	1	m	11	36	29 7
		e	11	52 a	28 10

1913		Low water.			Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	August.	h.	m.		ft. in.
Wed.	27	m	1	45 a	21 11
		e	1	15	17 7
Thurs.	28	m	2	51 a	20 1
		e	2	24	16 10
Fri.	29	m	3	38 a	19 8
		e	3	19	16 0
Sat.	30	m	4	20 a	18 3
		e	4	10	15 4
Sun.	31	m	5	0 a	16 11
	Sept.	e	5	57	14 11
Mon.	1	m	4	39 a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
27. (Wed.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58 m
22. (Thurs.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58 m
29. (Fri.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57 m
30. (Sat.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56 m
31. (Sun.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55 m
Sept. 1. (Mon.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 54 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h 47·3 m A. M. New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m A. M.; First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 15th, 15,9 m. P. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Aug. 27.

764. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

765. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7. A. M.

766. *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 A. M. at Head-Quarters.

767. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade, to-day, Wednesday, the 27th inst. at 7 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 P.M.

768. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for spoon shoot on Sunday, 31st August. Distances 700 Yards, 400 Yards, Figures 4 and 3.

769. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 7 P. M., at Head-Quarters.

Subject.—Attack.

All ranks are invited to attend.

No excuse for the pale and anaemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 25.

Consols 2½ %	74
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25'24
Rentes 3 %	88
Berlin Cheques on London	20'44½
Bar Silver Spot	27-9-16
,, 2 months hence	27-11-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by India and China buying.	
Rupee Paper 2½ %	64-1-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3½
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 400,000
2½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	80½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/m	3½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½
,, Fine Trade Bills 2 months	4½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	2½
,, 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 27.

The Paper Market remained weak to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-0-6, but after a few fluctuations closed at Rs. 95-15-6 (buyers) for 31st August delivery. The rate for the next delivery stood about anna one and a half low.

Ready Paper was placed at Rs. 96-4.

SHARES.

There was little activity in Mill Shares. Budla business was the principal work of the day as the termination of the current settlement is very near.

David were placed at prices varying from Rs. 365 to 370 for September.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 632-8 but closed at Rs. 637-8 for September.

In the morning Crescent were placed at Rs. 137-8, but closed at Rs. 133-12.

Swan stood at Rs. 300.

Finlay declined to Rs. 346-4.

Phoenix were placed at Rs. 162-8.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 2,107-8 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,620 for September.

Petit declined to Rs. 3,090 for September.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,455.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 87 and Deferred at Rs. 182.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference Shares changed at Rs. 173 x.d.

Tata Hydro Ordinary declined to Rs. 1,090.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares were in demand at Rs. 592-8 and Prantij at Rs. 675.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, August 25.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 1-16 d
F. G. ,, ,,	5 3-16 d
Fine ,, ,,	5 5-16 d.
Good Bhowanggur	5 9-16 d.
F. G. ,, ,,	5 11-16 d.
Fine ,, ,,	5 13-16 d.
Fine M. G. Bhowmuggur	5 13-16 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	5 5-8 d.
F. G. ,, ,,	5 3-4 d.
Fine ,, ,,	5 7-8 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 7-8 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	5 7-8 d.
Good Broach	5 13-16 d.
F. G. ,,	5 15-16 d.
Fine ,,	6 1-8 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	5 1-2 d.
Good Khandeish	5 5-8 d.
F. G. ,,	5 5-8 d.

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	10,000

Futures at New York Aug. 12·20 Previous closing price 11·94.

Futures at New York Oct. 11·92. Previous closing price. 11·70.

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on Bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·45 Previous price 12·30.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3-16 Previous price 12 1-16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. 12·42. Previous price 12·15.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·97. Previous price 11·63.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4-96½
Silver Commercial bars	59½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 25.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	8,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm, moderate biz.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with a fair demand.

Mid. Americans	..	..	6·74 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	..	9·60 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August 12·06 October 11·85.

New York Official noon call August 12·06 October 11·88.

New Orleans 10 a.m. August 12·22 October 11·82.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·29	6·47
S. O.	6·21	6·40
O. N.	6·18	6·37
N. D.	6·13	6·32
D. J.	6·13	6·32
J. F.	6·13	6·32
F. M.	6·15	6·34
M. A.	6·16	6·35
A. M.	6·17	6·36
M. J.		6·37

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	8,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6·47	6·47
S. O.	6·40	6·40
O. N.	6·31	6·37
N. D.	6·32	6·33
D. J.	6·32	6·33
J. F.	6·32	6·33
F. M.	6·34	6·35
M. A.	6·35	6·35
A. M.	6·36	6·36

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 26.

The Bull coterie in America are chasing the Bears hard as fully expected. King Cotton at this level of prices has nothing to be afraid of as men like Brown and Hayne are his true and sincere friends; but History tell us that at a higher basis they will desert the monarch to take care of himself. In the meantime our own New York friends cable us that deterioration continues, and the Bears are now seeking refuge under the Bull flag, as they are seriously humiliated, for being Bear on Cotton under 6d. in the beginning of August with prospect of a good trade and poor surplus; so they quietly pay for their defeat in the current coins of the realm.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelrick and Co. wires:

"General lookout feared in consequence of labour trouble in Lancashire."

The Local market for Good Broach is strong at Rs. 294 and for F. G. Bengals at Rs. 241 as there are some selling orders from Sind Punjab districts that arrest a sympathetic advance for this growth in particular.

Shippers for Japan are quiet as they have secured their requirements upto January next. It has been said that there are 300,000 bales of East Indian cotton visible and invisible in Japan. But we hope that they will soon wake up for Forward shipment for December and January.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	238½	..	Jan. 25th 1914.
H. G. Benares Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Pergals	250	..	..	do.
Do.	252	..	..	Dec. 25, 13.
Do.	255	..	..	Nov. 25, 13.
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	247	..	..	Jan. 25, 14.
M. G. Khandeish	264	253	..	do.
M. G. Khandwa, Semawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple	279	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	25·4	..	..	Sept. 25th 1913.
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Brosch	..	..	29·4	Mar. 25th 1914.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
,, G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	265	Ready.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	27	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	277	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	2934	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	2723	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	..	..
,, G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 25.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £69½; Copper Braziers £83½; Yellow Metal 7½;

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6;.

Arrivals:—Umsinga, Lindenfels.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk, sellers. quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 50; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers. dull. Linseed Calcutta 48-6; quiet August-Sep.; London, Buyers.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Dehli, per 492lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. 37½; August-Sep.; London, sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. whether buyes or sellers &c; Tone quiet. Nominal Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom, 2, 170,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-7; August-Sep. sellers Easier.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-9; sellers Oct.-Dec. quiet only small Business. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. and F. India 11-9½; sellers Jan.-March; still nothing doing. German Beet-root 88 % 9-6; sellers, August; 9-3½; sellers Oct.-Dec. open flat and lower, closed quiet. E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. F. Calcutta 11-4½; August-Sep.; value steady. C. F. Bombay 11-3; August-Sep.; value steady. Java Sugar firm-prices unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 47½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers dull.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-1; Sep.-Oct.; Hull, value dull.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,668
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	68
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,7-40
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,45 0
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	3 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	12½	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	2½ o/c	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/c	62/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/c	282
Allahabad Bank	(..	13 o/c	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/c	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/c	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/c	18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/c	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	t.-Apl.	16 o/c	£60
Mercantile Bank of £ 12	A	7 o/c	£21
£ 12	do.	7 o/c	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87
Eastern Bank, Ld. £	New	5 o/c	86
National Bank of India £ 12	ept-Mar	1 o/c	6.7/8

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	925	
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70	
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	107	
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	237-8	
Bo Dying and M, Co.	..	30	730	
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	3274	
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	270	
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2,107-8	
China	Mar.-Sep.	30	705	
Crystal Silk	Apl.-Oct.	20	205	
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,495	
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440	
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190	
Coorla	April	40	650	
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	133-12	
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	262-8	
David	May-Nov.	20	370	
Edward Sassoon	..	8	185	
Emperor Edward	..	25	495	
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140	
Fazulbhoy	May	20	637-8	
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	8 090	
Finlay Mills	..	15	346-4	
Gold Mohur	..	25	480	
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	700	
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475	
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,326	
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	113	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	110	
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	840	
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	99	
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	162-8	
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190	
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	137	
Jewraj Baloe	May	16	440	
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290	
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900	
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,390	
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug	25	805	
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,305	
Madhowji D

SPORTING NEWS

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

Monday being a public holiday the Stewards of the R. C. T. C. decided to run an Extra Meeting which was very largely attended. The weather was oppressive. Racing proved quite interesting in the fourth race. Post Entry sprung a surprise, the Totes paying Rs. 199 on him.

HOLIDAY HURDLE PLATE.—1¾ miles over 7 flights.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's CHOW CHOW, 10st. 13lbs. Northmore 1

Mr. Dass' IRISH HARP, 11st. McNeilage 2

Mr. Walker's TOMMY DAW, 10st 12lbs 3

BETTING.—Evens, Irish Harp, 5 to 4 Tommy Daw, 3 Chow Chow.

Tates paid Rs. 39 for win.

The Race was run at an extremely slow pace, for a while Irish Harp led the Chow Chow, went to the front and never being challenged, won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—3mins. 42 2/5secs.

SECOND SELLING RACE for horses, 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mornington's TANA, 9st. 2lbs. Melson 1

Mr. Norton's KING'S SPEAR, 9st. 12lbs. Lansdown 2

Lala Raghobir Prosad's WINSOME, 9st. 4lbs. Trahan 3

ALSO RAN.—Haloza, 9st. 5lbs.; Conwell, 9st. 6lbs.; Sacriston, 9st. 3lbs.; and Common, 7st. 6lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 King's Spear, 5 to 2 Winsome, 7 to 2 Haloya, 5 to 1 Tana, and Longer prices the rest.

The Totes paid Rs. 60 for win, Rs. 16, 14, and 13 for places.

THE RACE.—Common led with King's Spear on his heels, then Winsome and Haloza, Tana next Sacristan, last rounding the corner, King's Spear headed the rest and Tona also came up. A ding-dong finish between these two ended in a win for the latter by a neck, ½ a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1min. 18 3/5secs.

SECOND OPEN PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—1 mile 3 furlongs over 7 flights.

Lala Raghobir Prosad's MESALLIANCE, 10st. 12lbs. McNeilage. 1

Mr. Harold's MOIRE, 11st. 6lbs. Hayes 2

Mr. Alec's ORMLEY, 8st. 6lbs. Lansdowne 3

ALSO RAN: Late Night, 11st. 4lbs.; Miss. Clare, 11st. 12lbs.; Encourage, 11st. 11lb.; Master Val, 8st. 13lbs.; and Breezes, 8st. 6lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 Mesalliance, 3 to 1 Encourage, 4 to 1 Moira, and Master Val, 6 to 1 Late Night, Longer prices the rest.

The Totes. paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 14, 26, and 66 for places.

THE RACE.—Moira and Encourage led for the major portion with Mesalliance close on their heels, after the Penultimate hurdle the last named came to the front and holding the others safe, won by 4 lengths, ½ a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 2mins. 50 4/5secs.

MONSOON PONY PURSE, five furlong.

Major Winler's POST ENTRY, 7st. 8lbs. Thakur 1

Mr. Rivier's TARFOOT, 9st. 12lbs. Murdison 2

Capt. Walker's PRINCE MERV, 8st. 2lbs., Hardy 3

ALSO RAN: Glenora, 8st. 12lbs.; Runaway Girl, 9st. 11lbs.; Ida Coil, 9st. 9lbs.; Fussil, 9st. 2lbs.; North Shore, 8st. 9lbs.; Water Lily, 8st. 6lbs.; Cartridges, 8st. 3lbs.; Black Lad, 8st. 1lb.; and Stop Thief, 8st. 1lb.

BETTING: 6 to 4 on Tarfoot, 2 to 1 Glenora, 5 to 1 Ida Coil, Longer prices the rest.

The Totes paid Rs. 199, for win, and Rs. 69, 18, and 90 for places.

THE RACE.—Prince Merv jumped to the front with, Post Entry second and Tarfoot third, the rest a few lengths off there was no change in the order till near the Zeerut opening when the leader fell back. Post Entry led on from Tarfoot and won by a length, ¾ of a length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1min. 5 1/5secs.

An objection was lodged against the winner but it was overruled.

THE TOTALIZATOR PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Dass' FOUDRETTE, 9st. 11lbs. Murdison 1

Mr. Jones' BULL DOG, 10st. 1lb. Hardy 2

Mr. Mornington's TANA, 7st. 4lbs. Melsom 3

ALSO RAN: Maori King, 7st. 2lbs.; Chin Chin, 10st. 7lbs.; Nighie, 9st. 13lbs.; Hydra, 9st.; Red Cell, 9st.; Carweela, 8st. 13lbs.; and Convent Girl, 8st. 1lb.

BETTING: 2 to 1 each Foudrette and Hughie, fours Chin Chip, sixes Maori King and Hydra, Longer prices the rest.

The Totes paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 16, 72, and 33 for places.

THE RACE.—To a good start Chin Chin led, followed by Foudrette and Carwella then Hughie, Hydra next and Tana last. After about three furlongs Foudrette went to the front and going on won easily by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1min. 16 4/5secs.

AMATEUR PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Fulton's LADY MADGE, 9st. 12lbs., McNeilage 1

Mr. Walker's LADY MAY, 9st. 5lbs. Mr. Evers 2

Mr. Curtis' HAYWARDS PILOT, 10st. 9lbs. Mr. McCall 3

ALSO RAN: Master Mostyn, 11st. 11lbs.; Frank, 10st. 10lbs.; Acona Lad, 10st. 7lbs.; Phillipano, 9st. 7lbs.; and Foxglove, 9st.

BETTING: 2 to 1 Lady Madge, and Lady May 3 to 1, Frank and Pilot sixes or more the rest.

The Totes. paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 16, 17 and 17 for places.

THE RACE.—Lady May was quickest out of the gate followed by Lady Madge, Fox Glove next, Master Mostyn, then Pilot. At the Hospital bend Lady Madge went to the front and Pilot also came up. The former led on and won by 3 lengths, a neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1min. 33 3/5secs.

POONA RACES.

EXTRA MEETING.

To be run on Saturday 30th August 1913. Entry closed at 4 p.m., on Monday, 25th August 1913.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Silver Memory (4 years).

Zemindar of Sivagiri's b aus g Vics. Pride (6 years).

H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Gunboat (aged).

H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Saxonite (aged).

H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Mill (aged).

Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia (aged).

H. H. Jam Saheb's br e g Punt (aged).

Mr. T. Harrison's b e g Vancouver (aged).

Mr. Gussy's b e h Valerius (5 years).

Zemindar of Nazergunj's br e h Canberra (4 years).

Mr. W. Homer's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged).

Mr. J. Crawford's b e g Bambino (aged).

Capts. D. French and A. W. Molony's b e m Miss Drake (3 years).

Mr. Kelso's br e m Hilarity (aged).

Mr. Kelso's b e g Beckmesser (5 years).

Mr. R. R. S.'s bl aus g Keerit (aged).

Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania (4 years).

Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Mayfowl (aged).

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradars' br e g Bombastic (3 years).

Mr. M. Goculdass's br e g Picnic (5 years).

Mr. M. Goculdass's b e g Refresher (aged).

Mr. M. Goculdass's b aus m Solution (aged).

Abdool Shooker Sait's b aus g The Cockatoo (aged).

Abdool Shooker Sait's b aus g Royal Scotland (aged).

THE DALHOUSIE PLATE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Arnold and Captain J. S. Mowat's ch aus g Highwood (aged).

Capt. Colmare's br e g Off-side (aged).

Mr. P. Hannyngton's br aus g J. P. (6 years).

Capt. Kenworthy's bl aus g Sholto (aged).

Mr. Lush Wilson's b aus m Utopian (aged).

Mr. J. Dewend Fenton's ch aus g Idle (aged).

Mr. J. R. Landon's b aus m Symbol 14-2 (aged).

Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's br aus g Deputy (aged).

Mr. J. L. Fagan's b aus g Terra Firma (aged).

Mr. J. Crawford's br e m Martha (5 years).

Mr. F. A. de Pass' ch aus g Rob Roy (aged).

Major Rotton's b aus g Astrologer (aged).

Mr. Eeles' br aus g Buloo (6 years).

Mr. M. Rommel's ch aus g Better Luck (aged).

THE MOSUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. S. A. Wahed and M. Jamal's b a h Langford, (4 years).

Mr. R. A. Jenkin's g a g Sadee Beg 13-2½ (aged).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Noor-ul-Malik (5 years).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Fish late Zoohal (5 years).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Jesoor (4 years).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Rashad (4 years).

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul (4 years).

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Tagalie 13-3¾ (4 years).

Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Bund Garden 13-2¾ (aged).

Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Malabar 13-3¼ (4 years).

Mr. A. K. Dakayel's ch a h Ringleader (4 years).

M. Goculdass' ch a h Good Succes 14-0 (aged).

M. Goculdass' b a h German Silver (4 years).

Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years).

Mr. Lion's b a h Nizam-ul-mulook.

Mr. A. Nanji's ch a h Mushtesar (4 years).

Mr. A. R. Tahar's ch a h Afzur Jung (5 years).

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h English Mail (4 years).

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Misser (5 years).

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Iron Chest (4 years).

Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Mustapha (4 years).

Capt. S. S. Hayne's g a h Sadil Malik 13-3½ (4 years).

MR. H. S. NAYAK,
Hon. Secretary, Hindu Gymkhana.

Mr. Mohidin Dawood's b a h Guy Fawkes (6 years).

Mr. Abdul Rehman Dakeel's g a h Kokab (5 years).

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 13-3½ (4 years).

THE STRANGERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. A. Jenkin's g a g Sadee Beg 13-2½.

Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Little King 13-3½.

Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Principal 14-0½.

Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway 13-3½.

Mr. D'Arcy's ch a g Amood 13-3½.

Capt. E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat 14-0.

Capt. A. W. Molony and S. S. Hayne's ch a h Aden, 13-3½.

Mr. J. R. W. Grove's b a h Sidick 13-3½.

Mr. G. O. Thomas' ch a h Prince Charlie 13-3.

Messrs. Lee and Whitaker's ch a g Rockbarton 14-2.

Capt. H. Meynell's ch a h Sir Edward 13-3½.

Mr. Forman's b a h Fyzabad 14-0.

THE LONAVLA PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Mr. Lion's ch a h Purity (4 years).

Mr. Lions b a h Thank You 13-3 (aged.)

Mr. Lion's ch a h Lord Durham (aged.)

Nawab Najif Ali Khans b a h Sir Knight 14-0 (aged).

Messrs. Ali bin Talib and M. Goculdass' g a h Tajilmulook (aged).

M. Goculdass' g a h Nakib (5 years).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Real Gold (6 years).

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer (5 years).

Messrs M. Goculdass and A. Nanji's b a h Thaboor (aged).

Mr. M. Goculdass g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years).

M. M. Goculdass ch a h Solar Star 13-3¾ (aged).

Mr. M. Goculdass g a h Gray (5 years).

Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass ch a h Galiard.

Mr. W. Homer's b a h Last chance (aged).

M. G. K's. ch a h Valens 140 (aged).

J. M. Mistry's g a h Thulfha (6 years).

Mr J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged).

Dara Cowasji's b a h Terror (aged).

Mr. R. R's. g a h Dhaman (6 years).

THE GARRISON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lt.-Col. A. S. Arnold and Capt. J. S. Mowat's, ch aus g Highwood (aged).

Mr. R. Fort's ch aus g True Gold late Longchamps (aged).

M. P. Hannyngton's b aus g J. P. (6 years).

Mr. Goff's b aus g Beroll (5 years).

Hon. A. Hill Trevor and Mr. Goff's b h em Mauvourneen 14-1½. (6 years).

Capt. Kenworthy's bl aus g Sholto aged).

Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's ch e m Princess IV. (6 years).

Thaker Zarawar Singh's b aus g Silverbolt (aged).

Mr. W. Priestley's b aus g Portland Lad (6 years).

Mr. Crawford's ch e m Lady Anne (6 years).

Capts. D. French and A. W. Molony's b e m Miss Drake (3 years).

M. M. H. Jacksons br e g Boatsong (5 years).

Capt. Monteiths and Messrs Greenshields and Eccles' b aus g Pewter (aged).

Mr. D. Blythe's br aus m Rosolea (aged).

THE NERAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's b a h Tofic Pasha 13-3½.

Mr. Robert's b a h Ream 13-1½.

Mr. Yussuffbin Zaid's g a h Maidania 13-3½.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khans ch a h Master Bill 13-3¾.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khans bl a h Zigomar 13-3½.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khans g a h Minerva 13-3.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Kaharaman 14-0.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King 13-3.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr 13-3.

Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's g a h Salisbury 13-3¾.

Mr. Ebrahimbim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2½.

Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Tezab 13-2¾.

Mr. Ebrahim Mana's c ha h Beethoven 13-3¾.

Messrs M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradas's b a h Baloz 13-3¾.

Mr. Goculdass' b a h Tenebreuse 13-3½.

Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Kimberley 13-3.

Mr. M. Goculdass ch a h Scorn 13-3.

Mr. G. P. Stavride's b a h Sir Satu late Sinclair 13-3¾.

Mr. Karsondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance 13-3.

Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig 13-2½.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Creditor 13-2¾.

Mr. R. R's. g a h Abdul Malik 13-2¾.

Mr. R. Rs'. g a h Pendil 13-3½.

Mr. R. R's. ch a h Zaki Pasha 13-2½.

Mr. R. S. Forages' g a h Polish 13-3.

Mr. D. Framji's bl a h Young Majub 14-0.

Eastwood's g a h Dilkush 13-3½.

LAWN TENNIS,

PERKIN'S CHALLENGE SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug, 26.

A large number of Poona and Kirkee folk assembled this evening at the S. and T. Tennis courts to witness the finals between the Ammunition Factory Kirkee and the Dorsets.

Conspicuous amongst the gathering were Sir Arthur Barrett, Col. and Mrs. Palin, Col. and Mrs. Walker, and Col. and Mrs. Perkins.

The match was hotly contested and some classic tennis was exhibited by both teams, which ended however in a victory for the factorymen.

After the conclusion of the game Sir Arther Barrett commented on the high class play throughout the tournament, and said that such sport conduced to friendly intercourse between members of different clubs and tended to draw them together. He said that the Shield was offered by Col. Perkins two years ago, but this was the first competition for it. He then presented the Shield to Col. Walker, who received it on behalf of the winners and thanked the General in the warmest terms for the recepients of the Shield, and also expressed satisfaction at the fine display of games right through. He then called for three cheers each for Sir Arthur, the winners, the runners up and Col. Perkins, which were lustily responded to.

POONA POLO.

ENTRIES FOR OPEN TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Aug. 26.

Eight teams have entered for the Poona Open Polo Tournament. They are:—26th Light Cavalry, 32nd Lancers, 33rd Cavalry, 34th Poona Horse, Inniskilling Dragoons, 14th Hussars, "The Storks," and the Poona Gymkhana.

MARVELOUS NEW REMEDY.
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Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.
"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.
For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it today, now, while it is fresh in your mind.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumo Musjid, BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

THE EUROPEAN TEAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 26.

The following will represent the Presidency team against the Hindus on the 28th, 29th and 30th instant:—Major Greig, Captain Goldie, Captain Twiss, Mr. Salter, Mr. Dobbie, Mr. Wilson, Captain Haughton, Mr. Colbeck, Captain Green Armytage, Mr. F. F. Stileman, and Mr. Gould.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Derbyshire beat Notts at Chesterfield by 21 runs.

A THIRD CLASS EXPRESS.

A Poona correspondent writes:—"There has been much said in the newspapers recently regarding the inconvenience causes to third classl passengers between Poona and Bombay for want of a train to have Bombay between 5 and 6 p.m. I write to say that I travelled to Poona from Bombay about a fortnight ago by the 15-50 passenger.. At all roadside stations there were large numbers left behind for want of room. It was indeed deplorable to see unfortunate women and children huddled together in groops on all parts of the platform, some of them drenched, and, perhaps, starving. And the next train to leave Bombay was at 22-01 which meant that the poor sufferers had to wait six long, weary hours hours, to proceed to their destinations.

The New Time table will be issued in September. I therefore write appealing as it were, on behalf of the labouring classes, that the General Traffic Manager wlil see his way to start a third class and intermadiate Express leaving Bombay at 5-30 p.m., daily to meet the needs of the poorer classes of the travelling public.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.
This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADO SONS and Co., Crawford Mark Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES
but they are never afflicted, tho the slightest pain in any part of y body will afflict you and render quite helpless if you have not at ha a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, a ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

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1. Syrup of Brahim (Harpestis Monniera).—*This is a palatable preparation of the fresh leaves of Brahim, and is used with remarkable success in loss of memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and mental derangments. It is also used in Hoarseness and improving the voice, and as such is valuable to speakers and singers.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial As.* 12.)

2. Ext. Kundir Liq. (Holharrhera Antidysentrica).—*A specific without rival for Subacrite and and chronic dysentery. It is equally efficacious in both the bloody and the mucous forms. It is also efficacious in piles, leprosy &c.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re.* 1-4.)

3. "Aswan" (Compound Elixir of Aswagandha).—*Gives remarkable results in the treatment of nervous and muscular weakness, loss of vigour, decay of old age, neurasthania convalescence &c., also used as a stimulant during prolongod physical and mental exertion.* (*Price per phial Re.* 1-8.)

4. Essence of Chirata.—*An excellent bitter tonic and hepatic stimulant. It has been proved to be of great value in debility after malaria and other fevers, disorders of liver and spleen, indigestion, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, biliousness &c. It also prevents growth of acue, and worms.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re.* 1.)

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ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. The Inniskilling Fusiliers' Team. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

ROYAL SCOTS (2), BEAT SHERWOOD FORESTERS (1).

The replay of this drawn tie came off on the Cooperage, when before a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators, the Royal Scots qualified themselves for the penaltimate stage of the tournament by breaking the local League champions by two goals to one. The Royal Scots were undoubtedly the better team on the day's play and judging from the Royal Scots' display the margin of victory hardly represents the superiority of the Royal Scots' attack, as they were quite two or three goals better than the beaten team. The winning team worked as a harmonious whole, hardly any weak point being noticeable in their display. In kicking, dodging, headwork or pace they showed a marked superiority over the Sherwood Foresters, whose efforts, despite occasional individual brilliance, lacked that sparkle and cohesion which characterised the operations of the Royal Scots. With a little less of hesitation and more of readiness to seize the opportunities they would have won by a bigger margin. The Sherwood Foresters had two changes in their team, whereas the Royals had out the identical team that had worked on the previous day. There was no exceptionally brilliant display during the initial period, when both teams had a fair share in attack, it being apparent all the same that the Royal Scots were practically the masters of the situation, as their kicking, headwork and combination showed them up to greater advantage. It was a ding-dong affair during the second period and the Royal Scots romped round the opposing defence in a vigorous style and the Sherwood Foresters' defence looked out-paced and out-witted for quite 20 minutes. The game was of a very open nature and there was generally speaking no intentional foul play, although players were injured for the time being. One of the features which considerably amused the spectators was the discomfiture of Smedley of the Sherwood Foresters.

The goal-keepers Johnstone of the Royal Scots and Edwards of the Sherwood Foresters were both quick and judicious and cannot be blamed for the goals scored against them. The Royal Scots' backs, Smith and Foreman showed up better than the opposing backs, who were rather inclined to useless tall kicking and frequent ballooning neither of which was advantageous to the attack or defence. Smith in particular was a tower of strength, his kicks, headers and timely rushes bearing the hall-mark of excellence. Byford on the opposing side staved off some ugly rushes in fine style. But in characterising the back play, it must be admitted that the work of the Royal Scots' backs was as helpful in keeping up the forward attack as it was sound in defensive tactics. Watson, Dunlop and Thompson of the Royal Scots gave a superb exhibition; their display should be an object lesson to those who want to know how the halves should play. It was a treat to watch them closely following the forward movement and being always on the spot to help the attack or to break the defence. Watson and Dunlop were ever on the move and their tackling and dodging were highly praiseworthy. Their understanding with the forward line was remarkable and the latter made frequent back passes to them with a view to get a better opening, thus deceiving the opposing defence. This half-back play of the Royal Scots made all the difference in yesterday's display. The Sherwood Foresters' halves did not show up to any great advantage. The forward line of the Sherwood Foresters were a bit scraggy and despite occasional raids were not so consistently strong, quick and tricky in dodging as the Royal Scots' quintette, who were in rare fettle in the second period and made brilliant dodges with a gentle tap. This Sherwood Foresters' front string were quite fast no doubt, but the skill, combination, command of the ball and the clever twists of which back shots were made, all went together to brighten up the Royal Scots' forward display. They were in short a brainier lot than the Sherwood Foresters' front string which had a patch here and there. But in all fairness to the beaten team it should be stated that they had quite a good number of openings, which with greater support from their half-line might have been improved upon. They played a very open and clean game and despite their overthrow, they made a gallant stand and during the closing period of the game, when they galloped for all they were worth, reduced the margin of defeat. They made the Royal Scots feel their sting in attack and also that they were no mean adversary who could be trifled with. They strained every nerve during the closing stages of the game and by forcing corners made vigorous onslaughts which threatened danger every moment, but the defence of the Royal Scots which fell only once, put up a stubborn resistance and averted further disaster.

There was no score during the first half when exchanges were fairly even at times. After ends had been changed, the Royal Scots romped round the Sherwood Foresters' defence and after about 10 minutes' play scored their first goal through France off a brilliant centre pass by McCabe. The same player paved the way for the second goal in the same way. Thompson beating Edward with a well-placed shot. The Sherwoods thereafter vigorously retaliated and two minutes before the call of time Thornly of the Sherwood Foresters reduced the margin by scoring from a melee off a corner shot. Soon after, time was called the final scores being.

ROYAL SCOTS ..... 2 goals.
SHERWOOD FORESTERS ... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

Sherwood Foresters—Edwards (goal) Byford and Wilkins (backs); Clough, Wilkinson and Sutton (halves); Boyd, Thornly, Boot, Smedley and Carwood (forwards).

Royal Scots Johnstone (goal); Smith and Foreman (backs); Watson, Dunlop and Thompson (backs); McCabe, Bolton, Hastie, France and Thompson.

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Durhams v. B. A. C.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

(UP TO DATE.)

FIRST ROUND.

Durham, L. I. beat Dorset Regiment (holders)—1—0.

SECOND ROUND.

Royal Scots beat Bombay Gymkhana —3—0.
G. I. P. Railway beat Grant Medicals 0—0, 3—0.
Loyal North Lancs beat Middlesex Regiment—3—0.
A. T. A. Sherwoods beat R. G. A., (Bombay)—1—0.
Sherwood Foresters beat R. F. A. (Kirkee)—4—0.
Durham, L. I. beat R. F. A. (Kamptee)—2—1.
Inniskilling Fusiliers beat New Ubiqu- (scratched).
Bombay Athletic beat Y. M. C. A.—0—0, 1—0.

THIRD ROUND.

Loyal North Lancs beat A. T. A. Sherwoods—1—0.
B. A. C. beat G. I. P. Ry—1—0.
Durhams beat Inniskillings, 2—1.
Royal Scots beat Sherwood Foresters, —2—2, 2—1.

SEMI-FINALS.

Durhams v. B. A. C.
Royal Scots v. Loyal North Lancs.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.

The Medicals beat B. A. C. (who were left at the post owing to misunderstanding). Easeden, Hildreth and Thompson.

MATRIMONIAL INDUCEMENTS.

AMERICAN MAGISTRATE'S PLAN.

In many parts of the United States there has been a marked decline recently in the number of marriages celebrated, with the result that those magistrates who rely for a large part of their income upon wedding ceremonies have been sorely pressed to make both ends meet. Some, in order to encourage matrimony, reduced their fees, and others, while "standing pat" as regards fees, have been offering "more value for money," says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Mullen, of Cincinnati, who has established a record for marrying runaway couples, to whom he has been available at all hours of the day and night, is working a new plan, which he thinks will help business considerably. He has a scale of prices, varying from a nominal sum to £2, for the marriage ceremony. The price is regulated according to the "frills" demanded by the couples in search of happiness. His £2 proposition is as follows:—

"My motor-car will meet you at the train or car, as the case may be; and you are whisked away to the matrimonial parlour. Arriving there, you find a boudoir for the bride-to-be, fully equipped with a French mirror, powder boxes, perfumery, hair curlers, and everything that goes to make milady's boudoir complete. When all is ready you will approach a flour-laden table while a phonograph plays a beautiful wedding march.

"While this is being done a photographer takes a snapshot of the scene, and this photo, neatly framed, follows to your address next day. After the picture is taken you again enter the automobile, and are whisked away to an hotel, where a wedding feast will be found, with all the bills settled in advance. A handsomely embossed marriage certificate will be presented to the couple."

If any other marrying magistrate can beat this corking programme for £2, Mr. Mullen would like to see him.

BEAUTY SHOW AT MARGATE.

Some hundreds of spectators were attracted to a beauty show which was held on Aug. 6 in the County Rink at Margate. The competition was restricted to young people, whose ages ranged from 8 years to 14. Dainty and in most cases tiny blondes and graceful brunettes eagerly sought the favourable judgment of the audience. It was no easy task to decide how the prizes should be awarded. So complete was the success of the event that another for adults has already been decided upon. After a second parade of the competitors the voting-papers were collected, and the winners were: First prize, Miss Olive Linfield, Bedford Park, London (165 votes); second, Miss Julia Solomon, Maida-vale, London (144 votes). The carnival closed at a late hour with a clever exhibition of trick and fancy skating.

CRICKET.

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES.

PARSI GYMKHANA'S SUGGESTION.

It will be remembered that at the meeting held on Friday last at the Bombay Gymkhana pavilion of the representatives of the leading Gymkhanas of Bombay and Poona to consider the suggestion made by the Presidency Europeans to play the Quadrangular cricket contests in Bombay and Poona alternately, no definite decision was arrived at, and a counter-proposal was made to the effect that the two preliminary matches of the contest be played in Bombay one year with the final in Poona, and that the next year the preliminaries be played in Poona and final in Bombay; the two annual Poona matches being abandoned. This counter-proposal will be discussed at a meeting to be held at the time of the Quadrangular contest next month.

In the meantime the Committee of the Parsi Gymkhana have drafted a proposal to the effect that from next year the annual Presidency matches be abandoned, and the two preliminary matches of the Quadrangular contest be played simultaneously, one in Bombay and the other in Poona and the final between the winners of the first two matches be always played in Bombay. The suggestion further provides for the Presidency always playing one of the three Indian teams at Poona. For the first year lots will be drawn as to which of the Indian teams should play at Poona against the Presidency and in the succeeding years they will play at Poona by turns.

The suggestion if carried out is calculated to reduce the number of days, over which these matches had hitherto extended, to six days, the first two matches occupying only three days as they are to be played simultaneously in Bombay and Poona, and the final also taking up an equal number of days. It will be further suggested that the first two matches should be played on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and the final on the succeeding Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

This suggestion will be brought before the meeting of the representatives of the different Gymkhanas to be held at the time of the Quadrangular contest next month.

PRESIDENCY HINDU MATCH.

MR. MEHTA DECLINES INVITATION.

Mr. C. V. Mehta, the ex-captain of the Hindus, has declined the Selection Committee's invitation to play for the Hindus against the Presidency in the match commencing to-morrow at Poona.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA *vs.* ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Monday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 12 runs. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA CLUB.—Babul, 10; S. S. Dongre, 27; L. H. Simpre, 31; Ganpat, 8; N. G. Prabhakar, 9; Kharwa, 0; V. S. Dongre, 0; Sheoram, 17; Munsuf, 2; Seshachari, 7; W. A. Shete, 1; Extras 18; Total 130.

ISLAM GYMKHANA CLUB.—S. L. Patel 2; S. G. Razack, 3; K. H. Contractor, 16; C. M. Ali, 17; Nasir Husain, 0; Vali Ahmed, 0; Abdul Azis, 27; Tumboowalla, 27; Mullaji, 0; Pir Mohamed, 14; Shuffi C. Tyabjeee, 1; Extras 11; Total 118.

KSHATRIYA C. C. *vs.* SARASWAT UNION.

A cricket match was played on the 24th instant between the Kshatriya Cricket Club and the Saraswat Union, on the Cross maidan resultingin a win for the latter team. Scores:—

SARASWAT UNION.—Sadashivrao, 1; Shivarao (Capt.), 16; Gangoli, 11; Atmaram, 1; Sundarrao, 15; Sahistal, 10; Nadkarni, not out, 4; Shankarrao, 0; Heble, 0; Narayan, 2; Raghunathrao, 1; Extras 1; Total 61.

KSHATRIYA C. C.—M. M. Bhiwandkar, 2; B. A. Neroy, 0; N. K. Rele, 1; V. W. Rajpurkar, (Capt.), 0; A. R. Rele 4; R. B. Bhiwandkar, 2; W. S. Bhiwandkar, 0; K. N. Rajpurkar, 2; D. N. Mastakar, 0; J. W. Rajpurkar, 2; D. S. Rajpurkar, not out, 1; Extras 4; Total 18.

BANDRA N. E. C. C. v. YOUNG MARATHA C. C.

A cricket match was played on the Esplanade on Monday the 25th instant, between the Bandra New Edward C. C. and the Young Maratha C. C. in which the latter were defeated by 2 wickets and 40 runs.

Scores:—

Y. S. Rangnekar, 6; P. D. Joshi, 36; M. R. Tendulkar, 0; B. S. Bolangdi, 18; S. S. Rangnekar (Capt.), 3; Shirgaokar, 18; Y. V. Desai, 6; D. G. Nadkarni (not out), 5; Dinkarrao, 1. The rest did not bat; extra, 1; total, 94 (for 8 wickets).

THE YOUNG MARATHA C. C.

Todankar, 2; Sawant N. A., 1; Rane B. V., 0; Patil B., 0; Patil D., 8; Kawle T. A. 3; Mujekar (not out), 21; Kawle S. A., 4; Ansokar, 3; Sawant G., 1; Wanpankar V. B., 0; extras, 11; total, 54.

DAVIADNYA vs. FRIENDS UNION.

A cricket match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday which ended in a win for the former by 14 runs.

D. C. C.

R. S. Chonkar, 9; A. P. Chachad, 0; H. B. Tanak, 12; Y. B. Mankame, 0; A. B. Divekar, 19; M. K. Gidh, 0; R. N. Pitale, 1; K. R. Madan, 1; B. A. Ovalekar, (not out), 7; A. S. Donwalkar, 3; B. N. Kale, 2; extras, 17. Total 71.

FRIENDS U. C. C.

Purshottam, 0; Rajaram, 2; Bhogmami, 5; S. G. Pathare, 1; D. A. Shete, 5; S. R. Gorakshkar, 8; Dadarkar, 4; Wolkar, 2; Bhatwadekar, 9; Welkar, 2; B. R. Shete, (not out), 3; extras, 16. Total 57.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA VOL. RIFLES v. MILITARY ACCTS. C. C.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

A match was played between the above teams on Sunday, the 24th instant, which resulted in a draw. Some good batting was done by the Accountants, Rasker, Gunpati, Gaikwad and Rajana doing remarkably well.

Unwalla for the Volunteers was the only one among the volunteers who played up, the fielding of the Accountants being excellent.

Following are the scores:—

MILITARY ACCOUNTANTS C. C.

Rasker, 23; Gunpati, 43; Shaik 0; Gaikwad, 28; Nicholson, 3; Narsoo, 3; Rajana, 35; Bajina, 11; Yellappa, 11; Khare, 2; Singam, not out 3; extras, 15; total, 177.

POONA VOL. RIFLES.

N. R. Green, 5; P. R. Unwalla, 31; C. H. Molony, 3; M. S. Antia, 0; T. H. Dhunjishaw, 6; M. O'Gorman, 6; H. N. Katrak, 4; H. J. Chenoy, 12; A. K. Motiwalla, 4; P. H. Antia, 0; Wyse, 0; extras, 9; total, 80.

THE P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA v. THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana ground on Monday and resulted in a win for the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 6 wickets and 205 runs.

Scores:—

THE P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

B. S. Bhusari, 22; L. B. Bhopatkar, 0; D. B. Deodhar, 150; B. M. Bhonsale, 71; S. G. Mehendale, 20; rest did not bat; extras, 8; total, 271.

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Bhorgey, 0; S. R. Yervadekar, 0; Usafbeg, 26; Gaekwad, 1; Raskar, 0; Khare, 3; Shete, 9; Dhode, 8; Dandekar, 9; Deshpande, 6; Ghuley not out, 8; extra, 1; total, 66.

TEN BROTHERS AT CRICKET.

INTERESTING MATCH.

Ten brothers, named Parris, of South Croydon, for the fifth August Bank Holiday in succession, played as a side in a cricket match of two innings for each team.

They defeated Brighton Road Cricket Club, by 98 runs, with two wickets to spare. The totals were 246 and 148. In the five matches played the brothers have won three, drawn one, and lost one. Their ages range from 22 to 45. By occupation two are clerks, two grocers, and two bakers. The others consist of a carpenter, a builder, a plumber, and a gas company collector.

GIRL'S JOURNEY TO PARIS.

Very singular facts as to a girl's visit to Paris to leave an infant transpired at Westminster at the hearing of a charge against Sarah Cohen, aged 17, before Mr. Francis, as a person found wandering in the streets without visible means of subsistence, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Inspector Emptage, A Division, said the girl made the statement that she had recently had a child, and to get rid of it her father paid her fare to Paris, telling her to leave the infant there. He promised to send her the money for her return fare, but failing to do so she wandered about destitute until the police intervened, and finally the English Consul sent her back to London. She declined to remain in a home on this side.

Constable 422 A. who took the girl into custody, said she told him that her father said he could not afford to keep her, or something of that sort. She had left her child in Paris at an institution where babies were received.

An inquiry officer of the Jews' Ladies' Association for the protection of young girls, said arrangements could be made to send her to Birmingham, where an association would look after her and see that she was restored to her parents.

Mr. Francis said it appeared from the papers before him that the police report was that the girl's mother lived at Birmingham, and that the father resided at a lodging house in Manchester. He did not appear to have shown any particular anxiety about the girl's welfare, and there would not be any advantage in sending her off without adequate protection.

Inspector Emptage: The report is that the girl's mother is not in a position to assist her.

The Magistrate: Of course, it would be ridiculous to let her go without further investigation. She will be remanded for additional inquiries.

The question of apportionment of charges for the maintenance of the railway police between the Government and Railways, has been under consideration. It is understood that there was an informal conference between the Home Office and the Railway Board last week. It may be hoped that this long standing question will be settled without further delay.

POONA GOLF COMPETITIONS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY LADY WILLINGDON.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 26.

Capt. Whitworth Jones, I.M.S., Hony. Secy. of the Poona Golf Club, was "at home" on the Yerrowda Links this evening when competitions for Lord and Lady Willingdon Cups were concluded. Among his guests were the Governor and Lady Willingdon, who were accompanied by Capt. Egerton A.D.C., the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, Genl and Mrs. Aitken, Col Gamble, Colonel and Mrs. Soudamore, Mr. and Mrs. FitzGibbon Professor and Mrs. Bain, Major Jourdain, Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Monteith, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton I.M.S., Capt. and Mrs. Symons, Capt. and Mrs. Brokesmith, Capt. Ritty, Major Stewart, Dr Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Pooley, Capt. Jackson, Professor and Mrs. Turnbull, Colonel Alpin, Major Simpson, Mr. Clayton I.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Mr. Allison, I.C.S., Mrs. Venellis, etc.

Her Excellency graciously consented to present the prizes. Mr. Pooley and Capt. Cochrane tied for the Governor's Cup and that prize will be competed for either to-day (Wednesday) or later on. Mrs. Pooley won Lady Willingdon's Cup, and the other competitions were:—

Mrs. Nicholls 154.
Mrs. Caddell 163.
Miss Lloyd 164.
Mrs. Ingles 164.
Mrs. Norman 165.
Mrs. Gibson 165.
Miss Wilson 165.
Mrs. Turnbull 168.
Mrs. Kelly 176.
Mrs. Jourdain 180.
Mrs. Meyer 183.

The original competitors for H. E. the Governors Cup were:—

Mr. Clayton I.C.S., 74.
Mr. Pooley 74.
Capt. Cochrane (75 plus 75 equals 150).
Mr. F. W. Bain 79.
Col. Daint 79.
General Aitken 79.
Capt. Monteith 80.
Mr. Turnbull 81.
Major Stewart 84.
Capt. Binton 84.
Colonel Hill 85.
Mr. C. C. Inglis 80—73—153.
Major Jourdain 86.
Mr. Napier 88.

Brigadier General Aitken's prize was won by Major Robinson. The hon. Mr. Claude Hill's prize by Mr. F. W. Bain, and the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb's prize by Mr. L. Napier.

Their Excellencies remained for half an hour after the prize distribution and left amid cheers.

DEATH OF MR. QUANBROUGH.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. T. W. G. Quanbrough, Chief Librarian of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, which occurred yesterday, afternoon at Andeen's Retreat, Mazagon, Bombay. The deceased gentleman held the post of Assistant Superintendent in the Public Works Department and after his retirement from that office was appointed Chief Librarian of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, which post he held for well nigh a quarter of a century.

He was a son of Lieut. George Quanborough of the Navy and Wilhemina Martenss, and was born on the 2nd April 1848.

The funeral of the deceased, who was 65 years old takes place to-day at 7-30 a.m.

THE NEW FASHION.

It was bound to come sooner or later. We have had the lady with rings on her fingers—a savage custom if you come to think of it—we have her still; we have the lady with rings on her toes—one at least of her was seen not long ago in the Theatre of the Champs Elysees; we have had the lady with a watch on her instep. Now we are to have the lady with a ring in her nose, says a Paris correspondent. The lady is—that, too, one might have guessed—Mdlle. Polaire, and she is going to carry her new fashion into the wilds of North America on her next tour. And, after all, why not? Surely a nose ring is logical enough in these days of no petticoats and X-ray skirts and other signs of a return to the decorative simplicity of the Hottentot. Nobody could be more definitely predestinate to the apostelate of the nose ring than Mdlle. Polaire, who, almond-eyed and curly-haired, exhales already a strangely exotic charm.

Of course, the nostrils will not be pierced, and the ring, a semi-circlet or almost circlet of plastic gold, will grip the nostril or the cartilage. For the wearing of the nose ring has charming possibilities of variety. You can, according to your taste or temperament, wear it on the left nostril or the right, or simply and straightforwardly in between. One wonders whether it will in time supplant the engagement ring. Shall we have a modern Edwin clasping the slender loop of gold to the quivering nostril of Angelina? Who knows?

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

MR. TOM GALLON'S STORY OF HIS BROTHER.

A domestic tragedy in which a family of three were shot dead and their bodies not discovered for some days was investigated at Little Kingshill, Great Missenden, Bucks, during mail week, when an inquest was held on.

Fredk. Herbert Gallon, 44, an artist,
Mabel Gallon, 35, his wife, and
Lawrence Gallon, 5, their son.

The jury returned a verdict of "Murder and suicide against the husband, "says the Daily News."

He was a brother of Mr. Tom Gallon, the author and novelist, who identified the bodies, and was the first witness. His dead brother, he said, was an artist. He had not seen him for ten years. He had had several communications from him, and understood that he was married and had one son. His brother was always in financial difficulties, and was always writing begging letters. Witness had invariably helped him. He was very impulsive and excitable.

RENT OVERDUE.

Frederick Darvell, landlord of "The Hut," a bungalow residence where the tragedy occurred, said the deceased paid his rent promptly until the mid-summer rent was due this year. He then asked to be allowed time in which to pay, and witness gave him up to August 1. The husband, wife, and child had appeared to be on affectionate terms.

Miss Gladys Richards, daughter of a local schoolmaster, said she saw the three deceased walking in the road on Monday evening last. They appeared to be in good humour and happy, and the little boy had his arms around his mother's waist.

John Birch, milk-dealer, said that he left milk as usual at "The Hut" last Tuesday, but it was not taken in.

THE DISCOVERY.

Mr. D. Parry Richards, schoolmaster, said with Superintendent Bunker he forced an entrance into the house on Friday night. They found Mr. Gallon and the little boy lying dead in a bedroom. In another room he saw an overturned chair and the body of Mrs. Gallon lying partly beneath the table.

Superintendent Bunker said about a foot from Mrs. Gallon's head was lying a "life-preserver." There were, however, no marks upon the body such as might be made by an instrument of that kind. She appeared to have been doing needle work when she was shot. The boy lay in bed as though asleep.

On the right side of Mr. Gallon's body was a five-chambered revolver which contained three spent cartridges.

Witness found £1 1s. 2½d. on the body of the man, and also a note, which read "Sincere regrets to landlord, who has been most considerate."

LETTERS FROM NORWAY.

In a chest of drawers downstairs witness found 13s. 9d. in money and some correspondence. One letter addressed to Mrs. Herbert Gallon from Norway by a Miss Capes read: "I know that Herbert has quarrelled with Tom G.; and that it is more difficult for a man's pride to beg than it is even for a woman's, but under the circumstances could he not apply to T. G., who is well off and has no family?"

The Coroner said that the letter contained a little note saying. "I am sending 85 kroner."

Dr. Magrath, describing the cause of death, said that in each case there was a bullet wound above the ear.

The jury returned a verdict in the case of Mr. Gallon and the child of "Murder against Mr. Gallon," who, they found, committed suicide.

A BOND OF SYMPATHY.

THE CLAIM OF A LOVELORN YOUNG ESTATE AGENT.

Some amusing passages occurred at Clerkenwell County Court on August 1, during the hearing of a claim for twelve guineas brought by a Hornsey estate agent named William Edgar Mathews against a civil servant, Francis Basil Tipping, who, said the judge, acted as "friend, guide, and philosopher to a love-lorn young man."

Plaintiff's case was that he had lent defendant £1 6s. to take his (plaintiff's) sister to Drury Lane to see "Everywoman," that he had lent him £1 12s. with which to stand drinks when chairman at Bohemian concert, and that he had failed to return a sovereign which had been given him to buy cigarettes.

Plaintiff's sister denied that the condition of the visit to Drury Lane was that she should lend her brother money for the purposes of his business.

Defendant: Why should I ask you to go to Drury Lane?

Witness: Why did you? (Laughter.)

Defendant: You did want to go to Drury Lane to see "Everywoman."

The Judge: Is it not a fact that every woman wants to know about every woman? (Laughter.)

Defendant declared that he had taken pity on plaintiff when, crossed in love, his business was going to ruin. "He would not take any notice of clients when they came into the office. He sat moodily there." (Laughter.)

The Judge: What about the young lady?—I approached a friend, and through him we did bring about a rapprochement. (Laughter.)

"At the same time," added defendant, "plaintiff told me he was in a bad way financially. We had something in common in that respect, so there was rather a bond of sympathy." (Laughter.)

Defendant denied that he owed plaintiff anything, but his honour found for £10 0s. 6d., and made an order of 30s. a month.

TURKEY AND ARABS.

REFORMS GRANTED.

The Arab question may be regarded as closed, says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." On the initiative of Arab groups, composed principally of Syrians and calling themselves "Young Arabs," or "Young Arabia," negotiations were opened with Talaat Bey, at first semi-officially and afterwards officially when he became Minister of the Interior, with the object of settling the differences existing with regard to the administration of the vilayets inhabited by Arabs. Concessions were made on both sides, and finally a complete agreement was reached on the following bases:—

1. Regional service in time of peace.

2. Use of the Arabic language at all stages of education, beginning with the primary schools, with parallel teaching in the Turkish language.

3. Obligation for functionaries of every class to know the Arabic language.

4. Undertaking by the Government to carry out the decisions of the vilayet councils, these councils being given power to nominate functionaries of the second-class, except magistrates, who are to be apointed by Imperial Irade.

5. Appointment of foreign inspectors and specialists in the different branches of the provincial administration.

The Grand Vizier received a delegation of the Arab nation, presided over by a cousin of the Shereef of Mecca, Senator Shereef Haider Bey, son of Emir Abdel Kader Muheiddin Pasha, and representing the Catholic Patriarch of Arabia, Monsignor Shreim. Young Arabia was represented by Abdul Kerim Bey el Halil, Dr. Haider Bey, and Samy Bey el Adhom. The delegation expressed to the Grand Vizier the thanks of the Arab nation for the promulgation of the basis of the desired reforms. The Grand Vizier said a few words in reply, expressing his absolute confidence in the fraternal loyalty of the Arab nation.

Two speeches followed, one in Arabic, by Sheik Abdel Aziz Shawish, who declared that the Arab nation cherished no separatist feelings, and desired to live always on good terms with its Turkish co-religionists. The second speech, in Turkish, to the same effect as the first, was delivered by Abdel Kerim el Halil.

A great banquet was given by the Arabs in honour of Talaat Bey and the Central Committee of Union and Progress, to which all the Young Turk leaders were invited.

Delegates of the Reform Committee, including Refik Bey el Adhom, have left Egypt, to present an address of thanks to the Sultan. Members of the Arab Congress of Paris are also expected here. Prince Said Halim, at the request of the Arab delegation, has also granted the withdrawal of the state of siege at Beyrout, and given permision for all the suspended newspapers to resume publication. I received the latter detail from the Grand Vizier himself, who said to me: "The Arab question is indeed closed, and in a manner that is entirely satisfactory, for all the things that have been granted are things that the Arabs were perfectly justified in demanding."

"SWAT THAT FLY!"

ANOTHER AMERICAN CAMPAIGN.

The American campaign against the domestic house-fly is being waged just now with a ferocious zeal which excites the wonder of the European visitor, and entails daily enormous losses in the ranks of the winged pests, says a New York correspondent. Educational work amongst the children is being enlarged and in many of the schools photographs of the fly, greatly magnified, are shown by means of the cinematograph, and the fly's wanderings from the garbage-heap where typhoid lurks to the family's roast joint, where he is shown wiping his feet realistically. The idiotic nursery-rhymes which failed to appreciate the disease-breeding character of the fly, and conjured the children to treat him with respectful consideration, have been banished from the American nursery these five years. In place of such rhymes the Board of Health instructions telling you how to "swat the fly" are now circulated, and public opinion is being aroused everywhere, so that the great work of extermination now proceeds space.

As a result of the campaign, scientifically conducted, American houses to-day are usually as destitute of flies as mosquitoes. All fly-breeding matter in the gardens front or rear, is removed, and each window screened with wire netting of the smallest mesh. In a few years it is believed that flies in American cities will be practically be extinct.

In New York 100,000 picture cards bearing the inscription, "If you love your home swat that fly," have been gratuitously distributed, with the request that they shall be framed and displayed.

MEN'S SOCKS.

We desire to call very special attention to our celebrated Cashmere Half Hose Extra Spliced Heels and Toes. The demand for these being very great, we are enabled to offer exceptional value. Coming to us direct from the looms, there is no middleman's profit. They are most comfortable footwear, made from the finest Australian Yarns, and being hand-seamed, are entirely free from those irritating little lumps generally found in the seams of Half Hose.

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	"	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

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1st January 1912	Rs.	3,48,000
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31st December	"	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ½ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-8
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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E. K. PUNCH:—makes no special claim to medicinal qualities, but because of its beneficial effects in cases of Colds, Influenza, and other Winter ills it is frequently recommended by medical authorities.

E. K. PUNCH:—is a stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with water, aerated water, or, if it is desired, with Whisky, Wine, or Beer.

A most refreshing thirst-quencher—a tonic—a digestive.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.

35, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

LENGACHER.—On August, 25th, at Wellinghton House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lengacher, a daughter.

MACDONALD.—10th Aug., at Howrah General Hospital, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Macdonald, a son.

ROBERTSON.—At Marlborough House, Sim, 11th August, the wife of A. N. Mcl. Robertson, P. W. D. of a son.

SIMPSON.—At Jamadoba Dist. Manbhum, Aug. 11th, the wife of Dr. Frank T. Simpson, of a daughter.

VENMANI.—12th Aug. at 75, Rue de Montorsier, Pondicherry, the wife of G. Mariadoss Venmani, of a son.

DEATH.

BENNERTZ.—12th Aug., at Calcutta, in the General Hospital Mary Barbara wife of Mr. Theodore Hubert Bennertz of Sudreadih Colliery at the age of 34.

DEATH.

QUANBROUGH.—At Bombay, T. W. G. Quanbrough. Assistant Secretary and Chief Librarian Sassoon Mechanic's Institute Funeral Sewri Cemetry 8 a.m. To-day. Friends please accept this only intimation.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football, Rovers' Tournament Semi-final Round: B. A. C. v. Durham L. I.

Anthropological Society of Bombay Paper on "The Bihari Belief in the Efficiency of Jackal's Horns" by Sorat Chandra Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L., Town Hall: 6 p.m. (S. T).

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Poona 5th Extra Meeting.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Assaye will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m., Parcel mail for China closes at 10 a.m., on the same day.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.

Khandesh Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 31 Churchgate St., 4-10.

Concert in the Cathedral High School, 9-30.

Cercle Litteraire: Annual General Elections, followed by an entertainment; Prof. J. E. Davar on "The Progress of French"; Petit's French Library, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30.

Cricket Match: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana (return), Parsi Gymkhana Ground.

Sixth Extra Meeting at the Poona Race Course.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

American-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 27, 1913.

ADRIANOPLE FOR TURKEY.

Though Reuter talks of the firm attitude of the Powers with regard to Adrianople, its infirmity remains unhappily transparent. Russia was the only Power that seemed in earnest over Turkey's bold step forward. But France has stretched so many points in favour of her great ally that she has begun to show somewhat natural symptoms of uneasiness and reluctance in further coercing a state in which she has a great financial stake. Sir Edward Grey is too much detached in his attitude, and far too circumspect, to take a lead in a measure which, for one thing, is opposed to Moslem sentiment—a factor which even Sir Edward Grey has admitted must be reckoned with. The Porte therefore wisely sees a way out of the stalemate in a direct settlement with Bulgaria. And we have had enough experience of the past few months to assume that an agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria is less impossible than a permanent understanding among the Balkan states, whom a common ambition united for a while. Talaat Bey, the Turkish Minister of the Interior, has gone to Adrianople but the object of his mission is not apparent. Speculation is rife regarding it. Some see in Talaat Bey's mission a pacific endeavour to restrain the military party, which is still bent on what may turn out to be "imprudence." In war, however, and especially a war of the kind we have to deal with, these epithets have no value except in the light of the sequence. What is considered "imprudence" now may eventuate into a "bold stroke" of "forward policy." It is the success or failure of the action which adjudges the correct expression to the action. The knee which Russia has almost bent to the Baal of the French bonds in respect of Turkey will go down to some histories of the period as a policy of wise and generous moderation. To us contemporaries it is plain as a pikestaff that Russia's hesitation to press forward the policy she would like is a virtue of necessity. There are others who think that Talaat Bey has undertaken the journey to Adrianople with the express purpose of bringing home to Turkish soldiers, some of whom, mostly through Enver Bey's influence, are in no mood yet to parley, the impossibility of maintaining 300,000 troops in harness with a treasury, whose top and bottom are divided by vacuity. It is not unnatural that the Turkish soldier should be unwilling to lay down his arms when the stake is so momentous as Adrianople, and when every renewed effort at retrieving its fortunes brings Bulgaria nearer ruin. The Bulgarians had the assurance to attack the Turkish advanced post at Orlakui, twenty-five miles west of Adrianople. They have been repulsed with a loss of one colonel and 122 soldiers taken prisoners. The little town of Delvino has organised a committee of defence to resist its contemplated incorporation in the State of Albania. What a terror Bulgaria must be to her neighbours, both Christian and Moslem, is proved by the exodus from the lands handed over to Bulgaria. We read in Reuter's messages that the inhabitants of the Strumnitza district, rather than submit to Bulgarian rule, have burnt the town and 32 villages, both Greek and Turkish, before withdrawing to the territory assigned to Greece, and the total number of refugees, who have fled to Greek territory number 128,000. These are incidents which make it very difficult for the Powers of Europe, with any pretence of morality, to coerce Turkey into an evacuation of Adrianople, and make it incumbent on Turkey to strain every nerve to tighten her grip on that fortress. When people talk of Turkey's action in recapturing Adrianople as though she had committed a horrible breach of morality in ignoring the terms of the Treaty of London, they forget that she was only bound to observe that Treaty as long as the Powers showed their ability to enforce it. The Treaty of London was a guarantee for Turkey, as much as an imposition of terms of peace on a defeated country. Turkey was defeated, but she had not lost everything, and she went to the Conference of London at a moment, when, it is justifiable to assume, Bulgaria's chances of getting any further and penetrating the Tchataldja lines were not particularly hopeful. She agreed to terms which were for her the best guarantee she could get for the safety of Constantinople. When she saw that the other parties to the Conference disregarded their obligations with little scruple, and Adrianople lying practically open before her eyes, she was entitled to say to the Powers: "If you cannot guarantee that these people will keep your Treaty in one instance, you may not be able to in another, and we are going to take care of ourselves." We say, as we have said before, that there is no country in the world that would not have acted as Turkey did in the circumstances. But, whatever view may be held as to the justification for Turkey's action, everything points to her retention of Adrianople, which is the key to her capital. The Powers have already to reckon with the trouble that is likely to be brought about, by the inhabitants of the territories still in the hands of Bulgaria, who are ripe for revolt as soon as the Bulgar attempts to rule them; and it would be folly to let Bulgaria add the administration of Adrianople to a task which is already beyond her resources. A fallen Bulgaria, a Greece mortally embittered against Bulgaria, a Russia smarting under the defiance so lately offered by Bulgaria, an Austria that has no desire to see the power of any Balkan state unduly magnified, a France with financial interests that throw all her weight on the side of Turkey, a Germany with pro-Turkish proclivities, and an England, neutral and impartial—what sign is there in all this which points to a second loss of Adrianople to the Ottoman Empire?

THE "CRIMINAL TYPE."

The late Dr. Barnardo, who perhaps had as wide and varied an experience of juvenile types among the lower orders of humanity as any man in England, used to hold that there was no such thing as the "criminal type." People's characters, their limitations, and abnormalities were the result of environment. "Bring me" he used to say "any specimen of a so-called criminal type and I will undertake in a few years to turn him out as a more or less normal member of humanity and a useful citizen." There is a good story told of the famous philanthropist's triumph over a well known Scotland Yard crime expert in a controversy of this character. "You say" said Dr. Barnardo "that you can always recognise the criminal type. Here are two photographs. One is that of an eminent divine, who stands for everything that is good and moral and elevating in the life of this country. The other is that of a dangerous criminal who has recently escaped from an American prison and is being hunted for in two continents. Tell me which is which!" The two photographs had been cut, so as to show only the heads of the respective individuals. The crime expert promptly placed his finger on the portrait of the Archbishop of —— and declared it to be that of the dangerous criminal! The recent statistical study of the English convict, which has just been published by the English Home Office, seems to show that Dr. Barnardo was right and that we shall have to throw overboard the "criminal type"—the criminal jaw, the criminal forehead, the criminal ears, and all the other stock in trade of the criminologist, with which the laborious and exhaustive investigations of Lombroso and others have made us familiar. The report is probably the most extensive, most accurate and exhaustive scientific investigation of criminality which has yet been published. The data were obtained by Dr. Goring of Parkhurst Prison, who examined for the purpose, from first to last, some three thousand convicts in English prisons. These data have been statistically analysed under the supervision of Professor Carl Pearson, by what is known as the Biometrical method, with the result that it is demonstrated that, in England at all events, there is no such thing as the "criminal type." Convicts as a class are found to be markedly inferior to the general population both in physique and in mental capacity; but, taking people of the same class, age, stature and intelligence, Dr. Goring has found that there is nothing in the physical or mental constitution of the convict to distinguish him from the law-abiding citizen—or, if he be a criminal of superior intelligence, from the eminent divine. Dr. Goring comes to the important conclusion that "the condition most closely related to petty crime, the most fruitful source of nearly all that is meant by the term crime in this country, must be mental defectiveness," and that recidivism—habitual crime—is scarcely, if at all, related to environment conditions such as education, parentage, chronic, unemployment, alcoholism, or poverty. In proportion to their numbers, there are practically as many convictions for theft of various kinds amongst the well-to-do professional classes as amongst unskilled labourers. These conclusions, however, refer only to recidivism and the author expressly disclaims the view that, as a cause of what may be called casual crime amongst the general population, social and economic conditions are unimportant. There appears to be some statistical evidence that the severity of the first sentence affects the subsequent career of the convict and that youths who are fined, birched, or let off for their first offence are less inclined to become habitual criminals than those who are sent to prison. The result of Dr. Goring's investigations seem to be as little in favour of Dr. Barnardo's theory of the influence of environment as the chief factor in the making of the criminal, as of the theory of the "criminal type." They favour rather the teaching of the modern humanitarian school, that there is no such thing really as the criminal, and that only a small proportion of crimes are committed from really bad motives.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal News.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the Annandale Ball on Monday night at the Falettis Hall.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Captain Egerton, A.D.C., motored to the Reformatory School at Yerrowda this evening, and made a complete survey of its operation. Their Excellencies were received by the Hon. Mr. Sharpe, Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee (members of the Committee) and Mr. Panjipur, Superintendent of the Reformatory who conducted them over the carpentery blacksmithing bookbinding printinp and vardening sections. Their Excellencies evinced great interest in all that was shown to them. The reformatory boys numbering 125 looked healthy clean and tidy.

Major-General Phayre.

Lieutenant-General Wood, Commanding the Secunderabad Division will shortly proceed Home on leave prior to vacating the command in November. We understand that Major-General Phayre, who is now at Home will probably be selected to succeed him. His many friends in this Presidency will be pleased to welcome him back to this country.

The Railway Conference Association.

The Indian Railway Conference Association will meet at Simla on the 22nd September, and sit for a week or ten days. In the agenda, which has been issued there is no mention of the situation created by the recent railway strike. In all probability, however, the strike question will be discussed. This is a question not only for the railway managers, but also for the Legislative Councils.

The Railway Budget.

The Railway Board is now collecting data for the triennial programme, and as usual the provisional programme will be discussed with the Railway agents when they visit Simla in September. The railway earnings are steadily falling off and an ambitious railway programme would be extremely unpopular with the public. What is wanted is a modest programme not exceeding sixteen crores. We have reason to believe that a number of wagons are lying idle this year. Our railway difficulty is essentially one of traffic management, and what is wanted is really capable Traffic Managers acquainted with American methods of dealing with the trains.

The Bacteriological Department.

The Government of India have now under consideration the question of strengthening the bacteriological department in this country. This department consisting of only thirteen officers is too small for the great demand made upon the services of its members. It is understood that a workable scheme has been drawn up and there is reason to believe that the strength of the department will be sufficiently augmened in the near future. There are now about thirteen officers engaged in research work in all parts of the country and sufficient work could be easily found for another dozen. The scheme to strengthen the bacteriological department will be sent Home early next month.

The All-India Sanitary Conference.

The All-India Sanitary Conference will meet at Lucknow in December, but no programme has been finally decided. It may, however, be taken for certain that the following subjects will be specially taken up for discussion:—

(A.) SANITARY SECTION.

(a) The obtaining of vital statistics of sufficient reliability to serve as the basis of schemes of sanitary reform and judgment of their results. (b) Incinerators; their limitations and possibilities in different places, with reference to local climatic conditions, combustibility of rubbish, and cost. (c) Notification of diseases; how far it is possible to make certain diseases compulsorily notifiable and what these diseases should be. (d) Medical inspection of schools: suggestions as to how this might be made possible, and the agency to be employed. (e) Milk supply; the present defects and how these can be obviated; standards of purity; inspection, feeding and housing of milch cattle, registration and supervision of dairy men, and dairies. (f) The education of teachers and school children in hygiene; how best this can be carried out."

(B.) ENGINEERING SECTION.

"(1) Width of cart tyres, (2) Suitable designs for (a) markets, (b) slaughter houses, (c) latrines and night soil depots, (d) grain godowns, (e) sewer connections, (f) cowsheds, (g) house connections and meters for water-supply, and (h) model dwellings for the poorer classes. (3) The use of cast iron, steel and ferro-concrete pipes for water-supply and drainage work. (4) Statistics of consumption of water in water-works. (5) water-supply and drainage bye-laws. (6) The improvement of water-supply and drainage in municipalities and villages. (7) Tube-wells. (8) Statistics of pumping per pump horse power per hour."

An Invention of the Evil One.

"Truth" has the following amusing comment on the distribution of honours in India:—"An Indian correspondent complains of uneven distribution of honours as between the Indian Civil Service and the Public Works Department, and says the patronage of these honours being in the hands of the higher officials of the Civil Service they snaffle all the K.C.S.I's. and K.C.I.E's for themselves, while they leave the C.S.I's. and C.I.E.'s and other refuse of the kind, for their inferior brethren, who are outside the covenanted fold. To substantiate his complaint my correspondent forwards an elaborate table of comparative honours, which must have taken many hours to complete, and with which he hopes to touch my heart, and enlist my sympathy. I am afraid he has knocked at the wrong door, for my inclination is to abolish honours and decorations of all kinds, inasmuch as they satisfy nobody, and are an invention of the Evil One to tempt people to break the Tenth Commandment." Our contemporary forgets, however, how useful they may be made in the support of charity and the propagation of important public movements.

Royal Governors-General.

If the "Daily Graphic" report regarding the appointment of Prince Arthur to succeed the Duke of Connought as Governor-General of Canada should prove well founded, it would lend colour to the impression, which prevails in some quarters at Home, that very soon other Colonies in the Empire will claim Royal Governor-Generals, and that in course of time each of the autonomous parts of the Empire will be given a prince under the suzerainty of the Emperor. Whether and when India will have a Royal Viceroy may be difficult to surmise, but the posting of members of the Royal Family to the various Governor-Generalships in the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire, will certainly increase the chances of India ultimately having a Royal Viceroy.

A Notable Educational Work.

The Society for Promotion of Education among the Masses has as good an account to render of its beneficia doings during the last year as any other institution which has taken upon itself a voluntary burden for quite a quarter of a century. It started with the Dadabhai Naoroji Poor Boys' Seminary at Tardeo in 1889. The locality chosen was especially suited for the object in view—dissemination of elementary knowledge among minor mill hands. It has been helped from time to time by generous donors like Mr. Damodar Sukhadvala, who supplied the seminary with suitable quarters. And among its benefactors are numbered the Maharaja Holkar, and the trustees of the Wadia charities, and it has attracted the approval of the Maharajas of Baroda and Bhavnagar and several individual philanthropists. The Society is doing silent useful work, spreading vernacular primary education among the labouring poor. It has founded day and night classes and has opened reading rooms accessible also to the nieghbourhood. The average annual cost of its education is Rs. 12 per student which shows the economy it combines with efficiency the Municipal Schools' Committee having to spend Rs. 20 to the same end. Besides the seminary with which it commenced its pioneer work, the Society now conducts five other schools. We gather that the only vernacular through which instruction is imparted is Marathi. A popular agency such as this voluntary Association deserves well of Government, and it is to be hoped that this valuable Association will not be forgotten when Government is selecting the recepients of its special grants.

Family Cricket.

The mail papers report a cricket match played at South Croydon on August, 4, between ten brothers named Paris, whose ages range from 22 to 45, and Brighton Road C. C. The brothers handsomely beat Brighton Road Cricket Club on the day's play of two innings each by 98 runs, with two wickets to spare, the scores being 246 and 148 respectively. This makes three matches won by the brothers in these contests; one was drawn, and one they lost. Mr. Percy Parris was their captain, and his team was composed of two bakers, two clerks, two grocers, a builder, a plumber, a carpenter, and a gas company's collector. This sort of family cricket is not without its predecessors. In 1877, for instance, 11 Heaths played 11 Mitchells and lost, and it was reported at the time that they had already beaten elevens representing the Miles and Muggeridge families, and had still one fixture to play against 11 Lucases. Another famous family game was the Lyttelton match, in which Lord Lyttelton, his two brothers, and eight sons made up one side, and gained a gallant victory by ten wickets.

Simla Volunteers.

The Volunteer Movement has a healthy levelling influence in Simla. We take the following notification from the last issue of the "Gazette of India":—

Second-Lieutenant James William Fairley to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st June, 1913.

Walter Hugh John Wilkinson to be Second-Lieutenant, vice J. W. Fairley, promoted. Dated the 1st June, 1913."

Lieutenant Fairley is a senior clerk in the Foreign Office, where Second-Lieutenant Wilkinson is the Deputy Secretary.

Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m., Tuesday, only one death from plague was reported in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 85 from all causes. The total mortality for the corfesponding period of last year was 90 and for that of the year before 77. There were no cases of either cholera or small-pox during the period. Out of the 1,250 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers, six were found to be plague-infected.

TO INDIA BY RAIL.

SLOW PROGRESS OF PROJECT.

RUSSIAN ENTHUSIASM.

LL BRING ENGLAND RUSSIA TOGETHER.

ITISH POLICY OF DRIFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A telegram to the "Times" from St. Petersburg, with reference to the Trans-Persian Railway, says it has been agreed that in the Northern half Russian interest shall be 60 per cent., the French interest 33 1/3 per cent., and British 6 2/3 per cent. and in the Southern half Russian interest 6 2/3 per cent., French 33 1/3., and British 60 per cent. The total interests of the parties in the whole line will thus be equal.

The French and Russian proposal was that the interests should be equal for the whole line. The above arrangement was made to meet British susceptibilities.

Otherwise, the "Times" adds, the scheme, including the question of route, has made little progress. The British policy of letting things drift, while hinting a dislike to the project, is regarded as very unsaisfactory. It is felt that the sooner a clear understanding is reached the better for Anglo-Russian relations.

Russian promoters are most enthusiastic and have overcome nearly all opposition in Russia. They say they have secured the support of every great industry, except cotton, and even there the sole opponent is a large Moscow exporter of cotton to Persia.

The most energetic promoters are Anglophiles. They urge that the railway will bring England and Russia together in a great common interest, make Russia a highway for Englishmen passing to India, and strengthen the bonds between the countries in a thousand ways.

STRIKES IN LONDON.

G. P. O. ELECTRICIANS OUT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A strike of painters in London, involving 11,000 men, in consequence of the employment of non-unionists, is extending to other trades. Seven hundred electricians at the General Post Office have decided not to return to work until non-unionist painters in Government service have been discharged. The action of the electricians threatens to interfere with the mail service.

PICKETS THROUGHOUT THE CITY

LONDON, Aug 26.

The strike is a conspicuous feature of the morning papers. Though the officials of the Painters' Unions claim that 11,000 men are out, the majority of employers say they are not inconvenienced. The men admit that only one-third of the painters in London belong to the Unions.

Pickets were active thougout London yesterday, scoring their first success at 10, Downing Street, where several painters were induced to leave.

The Post Office officials view the electricians' threat with equanimity and say there is little danger of the staff proving disloyal.

A TURKISH OCCUPATION.

BULGAR PROTEST TO POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A telegram from Sofia says that Bulgaria has protested to the Powers against Turkey's occupation of Gumuljina, fifty miles from Kirjali, sixty miles west of Maritza.

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Lieut.-Colonel Hoskins has been appointed Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles.

LAST REBEL STRONGHOLD.

FIGHTING ROUND NANKING.

DAILY GROWING MORE INTENSE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.

Desperate fighting has been going on round Nanking during the past ten days, and is daily growing more intense as the attack closes in on the last rebel stronghold of this province.

Changhsun is carrying on the attack from the Purple Mountain, the key to Nanking, which has changed hands several times and is now finally held by Changhsun.

The casualties have been very large, and many wounded are being brought down into Shanghai.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE FEARED.

The resistance of rebels, who have fought very bravely, is intensified by fears of a massacre if Changhsun, whose reputation is formidable, forces an entry. Meanwhile, it appears probable that a day or two will seal Nanking's fate.

GENERAL SITUATION IN CHINA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent says that general situation is far from encouraging. The heavy military expenditure on the Yangtse and in Mongolia adds seriously to the Government's financial difficulties. In several provinces large bands of robbers are terrorizing the inhabitants and can only be quelled by expensive military operations. Enormous trade on the Yangtse is at a standstill and the country is flooded. A depreciated note is being issued while the reorganisation of Gabelle (sic) as security for the quintiple loan is steadily obstructed. The scramble for concessions appears to have recommenced and any body who provides a little cash can secure railway contracts, orders for war material, etc. British enterprise suffers and straightforward proposals, which are entitled to the support of the British Government, languish because we are committed to the joint policy, the spirit of which we alone of the Powers concerned scrupulously observe.

BARODA-COOCH BEHAR WEDDING.

PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE DAY'S PAPERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The wedding of Princess Indira is a prominent feature of to-day's papers, most of which publish portraits of the bride and the bridegroom, and pictures of the couple leaving the registry office, of the marriage certificate, etc.

"DAILY MAIL" PRIZE.

GREAT PUBLIC OVATION TO HAWKER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Hawker was cheered along the coast to Yarmouth, guns being fired and steamers saluting with their sirens. He reached Scarborough, a distance of 390 miles, in seven hours.

Hawker descended near Seaham harbour at six in the evening owing to engine troubles.

LATER.

Hawker started from Seaham after an hour's delay. He was subsequently sighted off Berwick.

Hawker has landed at Berwick.

AEROPLANE FATALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, August 26.

Lieutenant Sensever, of the Colonial artillery, was killed while aeroplaning to-day. The steering gear failed.

ULSTER DAY.

SIR E. CARSON'S APPEAL TO THE CLERGY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Sir Edward Carson has appealed to the Ulster clergy of all denominations to hold appropriate services on September 28th to commemmorate Ulster Day. It has been arraged that a great demonstration representing the Unionists of Munster, Leinster and Connaught shall be held in Dublin on November 28th.

WAR OF LIBERATION.

CENTENARY IN BAVARIA

GERMANY TO-DAY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Great festivities marked the celebration of the Centenary of the War of Liberation at Kulhein, Bavaria, to-day. The Emperor attended with all the Federal Princes.

The Prince Regent, receiving the guests, referred to Germany's misfortunes a century ago in consequence of her disunion; but the situation was now different. If foreign countries counted at the present day upon disunion of the component parts of Germany they would be cruelly disappointed. The Prince Regent paid a tribute to the well-tried Austro-German alliance.

KAISER ON UNITY.

LONDON, August 26.

In the course of his speech at the gathering in Bavaria, yesterday, the Kaiser laid stress on the lessons which had been purchased at the price of so much precious blood, namely, "That our strength rests on our unity, and that there can be no slackening of effort if the nation is to maintain its lofty place." The Kaiser added that the enthusiasm displayed by all classes at this year's celebrations testified to the depth to which the feeling for the Fatherland had taken root.

MEXICO-AMERICAN STRAIN.

END OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO CITY, August 26.

Mr. Lind leaves to-morrow. There is no indication that Mexico has receded from her previous position.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

President Wilson has now decided to read his message regarding Mexico to the Congress to-day.

The message is friendly in tone, but unalterably opposes Mexican Governments which are irregularly set up by ambitious individuals. The negotiations between Mr. Lind and President Huerta have terminated.

NEW DUTCH CABINET.

QUEEN RECEIVES PREMIER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.

Queen Wilhelmina to-day received in audience M. Cort Vander Linden, who has been successful in forming a Ministry. Its composition, however, will not be announced until after the ceremony of inauguration of the Palace of Peace.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE CONFERENCE.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Sydney correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that negotiations for an Imperial Defence Conference in London, early in 1914, are practically completed. It is proposed that the Conference shall be composed of the Imperial Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Colonial Premiers and the Colonial Ministers of Defence.

THE PHILIPPINES.

PROPOSAL TO GRANT THEM INDEPENDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, August 26.

President Wilson states that he expects the new Governor of the Philippines to make it clear that the Government's policy is the ultimate freedom of the Philippines. Simultaneously the Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines reports that peonage and chattel slavery are widespread, and that effective legislation against these systems is prevented by Members of the Philippines Assembly who are interested in them. He is unable to devise a remedy. A lively controversy is expected, Mr. Bryan favouring immediate independence.

INSULT TO U. S. FLAG.

TRAMPLED UNDERFOOT BY A BUGLER.

INCIDENT AT PARADE IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, August 26.

During a military parade at Saskatoon a bugler snatched from the hand of a woman in an automobile a United States flag which she flaunted in his face. The flag was then trampled underfoot.

The bugler refused to apologise and was dismissed by his Colonel.

Subsequently, Mr. Hughes, Minister of Defence, reversed the Colonel's decision in view of the provocation received.

The incident is variously commented upon in the papers.

MEXICAN RANCH CRIME

FOREIGNERS MURDERED BY BANDITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, August 26.

A British subject, named Arthur Lawton, and a German have been murdered by bandits on a ranch in Michoacan State, Mexico.

The Mexican Government has promised that the murderers shall be punished.

AUSTRALIA AND PANAMA EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 26.

The Premiers of Victoria and New South Wales have decided to ask other States to join in securing a good Australian display at the San Francisco Exhibition.

SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

SHILLING A DAY TO WALK ABOUT IN UNIFORM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 26

The "Daily Mail" says that following the permission granted to following permission is granted to soldiers on furlough to wear mufti, in consequence of which the uniform is now less seen, the Army Council, is going to pay non-coms and privates on furlough a shilling a day to walk about in uniform for three hours to help recruiting.

THE BELA AT DELHI.

JUMNA TRAINING SCHEME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26.

The "Pioneer" says that the scheme for training of the Jumna at Delhi with a view to completing the reclamation of marshy ground that is flooded during the rains is to be prepared in due course. The engineering difficulties are not likely to be great and with the services available of experts in river training in India the work should be completed in two or three years. When once the Jumna has been "trained" it can be kept to channels that will leave the Bela high and dry all the year round.

FRONTIER FIGHT.

PARTY OF LARGHA SHERANIS CAPTURED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Aug. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" learns that a party of the Zhob Militia, while out after raided cattle near Gulkach, came across a party of Largha Sheranis, eight men with rifles, nine women, and eight children, whom they took to be thieves and surrounded. After a short fight the Sheranis surrendered. Two of the men who were found in possession of Government rifles appeared to be deserters from the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier Constabulary, and most of the others captured are believed to have been implicated in a recent murder.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF BURMA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 26.

News from Home says that Sir Charles Fox, Chief Justice who was due back from leave early in November is indisposed and intends extending his leave by a short period.

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

REPORTED TRUCE WITH GOVERNMENT.

MRS. PANKHURST RESTING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.

There are indications of a truce between the militant suffragettes and the Government. Out of forty-three prisoners under the "Cat and Mouse" Act only one is in jail; the others are on holiday or doing their ordinary work. It is also believed that the truce will strengthen the hands of those Ministers who are in favour of a Women's Suffrage measure.

Mrs. Pankhurst in a letter to her followers says she is resting and gaining strength for the renewed battle in the autumn. She hopes that all will take advantage of the political lull for the rest and change they richly deserve.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

PRINCE ARTHUR TO SUCCEED HIS FATHER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The "Daily Graphic" says it is virtually decided that Prince Arthur of Connaught shall succeed the Duke of Connaught in Canada when the Duke retires at the close of 1914.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Major-General Wilson, Commanding Lucknow Infantry Brigade, is granted leave in India for 38 days.

Captain Hutchison, 122nd Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, at Lucknow, vice Major Fellowes, 47th Sikhs resigned.

Captain W. B. Spender, Royal Garrison Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant O'Reilly-Blackwood, No. 3 Mountain Battery, is transferred to No. 87 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Portsmouth.

Captain H. T. Lumsden, 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieutenant H. S. Collins, 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed to the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Captain W. B. Roberts, 101st Grenadiers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

Captain Meares, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that Regiment.

MOTOR ACCIDENT TO A MILITARY OFFICER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Lieutenant J. M. Mood, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, met with a serious motor accident last night. He was returning to the Fort at about midnight, and when he was coming down the Government House Bridge his car seems to have swerved to the left and dashed into the parapat wall. Lieutenant Mood was thrown heavily forward and sustained severe injuries. He was promptly removed to the Station Hospital and from enquiries this morning it is learnt that he is progressing satisfactorily.

TELEGRAPHIST SUES ASSOCIATION.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL EXPULSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 26.

Mr. J. F. Coelho, telegraphist, filed a suit in the Chief Court to-day against:—(1) H. Barton, General Secretary of the Indian Telegraph Association residing in Calcutta, (2) the Indian Telegraph Association Ltd. and (3) I. T. Association Club, for a declaration Injunction, restraining the defendants from interferring with plaintiff's enjoyment of the I. T. Association and I. T. Club, and for damages of Rs. 3,500 occasioned by injury to his reputation under the following circumstances.

Plaintiff alleges that at the meeting of the committee on May 18th he was wronfgfully expelled by the first defendant. On May 25th at the general meeting of the Association the action of the first defendant was not confirmed, and plaintiff was reinstated.

But the first defendant caused another general meeting to be illegally called on June 15th at which he coerced the plaintiff under threat of immediate expulsion into tendering an apology for his conduct, but notwithstanding the apology tendered the first defendant had him removed from the membership on the Representative Committee. On plaintiff protesting against his removal the first defendant informed him on July 7th that he had been expelled from the Association and Club. Plaintiff alleges that the action of the defendant is *ultra vires* and malicious.

CHIEF OFFICER AND SERANG.

INCIDENT ON RIVER STEAMER.

CAPTAIN WOUNDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

Captain Skinner of the steamer Nagpur, of Messrs. Macneill and Co., has been admitted into the Prince of Wales Hospital with a bullet wound on his left arm and the left side of his chest. He was accidentally wounded on board by his Chief Officer while coming down the river Padma. It is alleged that while the steamer was passing Maynat in the Dacca Division on her way from Assam to Calcutta last Friday evening the Chief Officer, Mr. S. Virco, had occasion to rebuke the serang Abdul Latif as the latter disobeyed his order. Mr. Virco, it is said, finally gave the serang a slap whereupon it is alleged the khalasis and other men working under the serang turned out in a body and surrounded Mr. Virco and threatened to assault him and throw him overboard. Mr. Virco, it is alleged, then took out his revolver from his pocket and fired one shot; hearing which Captain Skinner, who was at the time on deck, came down and tried to separate the serang from the Chief Officer. In the meantime Mr. Virco, had fired another shot. The result was that Captain Skinner received the shot on his arm and chest. Two khalsisa were also wounded. The injured khalasis were taken to hospital at Tarpasa in the Dacca Division. Captain Skinner, however, preferred to travel by rail to Calcutta and to be admitted into the Medical College Hospital. Major Stevens has successfully extracted a bullet from Capt. Skinner's chest and he is reported to be doing well.

Captain Skinner's daughter was a passenger on the Nagpur at the time of the occurrence. After shooting, the Chief Officer was ordered to his cabin. The lady occupied a cabin immediately above that of the Chief Officer. For some reason the latter fired his revolver again. The shot passed through the ceiling and struck a chair upon which Captain Skinner's daughter was sitting. It is understood that a fresh crew has been sent to Nagpur at Goalundo to replace the mutinious men concerning whom an inquiry is being held.

CAPTAIN SKINNER'S VERSION.

CALCUTTA, August 26.

The shooting affair on the steamer Nagpur was a far more serious affair than at first reported.

Captain Skinner, who was interviewed in hospital to-day said that he was hit accidentally. Six shots were fired by the Chief Officer, who acted solely in self-defence. When Captain Skinner reached the scene of the fracas, the crew had the Chief Officer down and were attacking him. Captain Skinner removed the serang and was throwing the tindal out of the melee, when he received his wounds.

In the opinion of the hospital authorities, the bullet which went through Captain Skinner's hand was the same one which lodged in his chest.

The serang was shot in the leg. The seacunni was shot in the bowels and the shot went clean through him. Another man was shot in the stomach and Captain Skinner is of opinion that this man is the most seriously injured of them all. The Chief Officer also put a bullet through one of his own fingers and the sixth he discharged to frighten away the rest of the crew.

Captain Skinner was placed under the X rays to-day and the bullet was located, it will be removed to-morrow morning. This is the first occurrence of the sort in the history of inland navigation.

KODARPUR DACOITY.

YOUNG ZEMINDAR ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

In connection with the Kodarpur political dacoity in Mymensingh, the police have arrested a young Zemindar named Preonath Roy, of the village of Dhonta, and brought him to the Tangail sub-division.

MOULVI BAZAR BOMB.

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

In connection with the Moulvi Bazar bomb outrage, two more house searches were made by the Sylhet police. They searched the house of Suresh Chunder Dev of Baliasli in Habigunj sub-division, and also that of Kamini Kishore Sinha of Indeswar in Moulvi Bazar sub-division. It is said that the police wanted Radha Kishore Sinha, Kamini Kishore's brother, whose whereabouts are unknown.

STABLE COLLAPSE IN BOMBAY.

SYC S EXTRICATED ALIVE.

TWO MEN KILLED: THREE INJURED.

HORSES SHOT DEAD.

Great excitement was caused yesterday evening about five o'clock among the people residing at Morland Road, when they saw a hack victoria stable popularly known as "Noora Taja's" stable suddenly come down with a terrific crash burying underneath several horses and syces who were working in the stable.

Fortunately at this hour almost all the victorias and a large number of horses and the watchmen were out plying for fare and therefore the loss was not so great as it otherwise would have been.

On hearing the crash the neighbours and others at once rushed to the scene and some plucky men started rescue work. At the same time police and brigade men were informed and they quickly turned up on the scene. The police led by Superintendent Jones and Inspector Stenson and the brigade men under their Chief Mr. Greenop and the foreman Mr. Purt at once set to remove the debris and within a few minutes extricated several men and horses alive. They then removed the dead bodies of two syces named Saba Gaman (20), and Dhotal Ramdin (25), and one horse.

Among the people who were extricated alive, three were injured, two of them very badly about their head and chest and they were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital. There a syce named Raja Dejuji (40) was treated for receiving several cuts on the heads and discharged; while Ratna Gaman (17), younger brother of the deceased and Jewa Pachan (25) were detained for treatment.

Several of the horses were very badly injured and four had to be shot dead by the police the moment they were taken out. The rest were kept there to be examined by the veterinary surgeon and after receiving his advice, the police will shoot several of them this morning.

In all two men and 5 horses were killed while three men and about 15 horses injured.

The stable, the contract of which was taken by a man named Rajmudh Vajir was repaired in May last at the instance of its owner Mahomed bin Abdul Wahed Mistry, an Arab residing in Arab lane. It measured 140 feet long, 25 feet wide and 22 feet high.

Inquests on the persons of the men who were killed will be held to-day. The cause of the collapse remains to be ascertained. The damage could not be estimated yesterday.

BENGAL COLLIERY FRAUD.

CONVICTION OF MANAGER AND CASHIER UPHELD.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

At the High Court this afternoon, Justices Sharfuddin and Tennon delivered judgment in an appeal by Joseph Walter, Neirses and Lalgopal Bannerjee, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Manbhoom of falsification of accounts, and sentenced to one year's and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

The appellants were the Manager and Cashier respectively of the Badrachuk Colliery, of which Messrs. Bird and Co., are Managing Agents. Last year, Messrs. Bird and Co., deputed Mr. Wilding to audit the accounts of that colliery. Mr. Wilding found that monies received on account of local coal sales had not been entered in the cash book, and on enquiries he ascertained that the appellants had given receipts to local purchasers for monies deposited without entering them in the cash book.

Their Lordships held that the ommission in entering them in the cash book was wilful with intent to defraud the Company, and dismissed the appeal. The conviction and sentences were confirmed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON G.I.P. RY.

ONE BOY KILLED.

Telegraphic advice was received yesterday evening at the Victoria Terminus Station, Bombay, that five rear bogies of the Poona passenger train which left Bombay at 3-30 p.m. were derailed at Mumbra Station, near Kalyan. The down line was rendered unsafe. One boy was killed besides other damage to property.

Later enquiries at the station showed that the Down line had not been cleared and the traffic was maintained from the Up line which was cleared about two hours later, the accident having occurred about 5-30 p.m. No further information regarding damage was available.

INDIAN SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 26.

The Government of India have now under consideration several formal amendments to the Indian Sea Customs Act with a view to expedite and simplify the customs proceedure in Calcutta and elsewhere.

PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

HEARING BEFORE SPECIAL BENCH.

MR. NORTON ON BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

At the High Court to-day, a special bench composed of the Chief Justice and Justices Stephen and Woodroffe, was engaged in hearing the application made on behalf of Mr. Mahomed Ali against an order of the Government of Bengal declaring the forfeiture of a certain pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

Mr. Eardley Norton appeared for the petitioner and the Advocate-General represented the Government of Bengal.

FIRST APPLICATION OF ITS KIND.

Mr. Norton, in opening his case, said that he believed this was the first application of its kind under Act I of 1910 (Indian Press Act). This application was necessitated by the action of the Government of Bengal, who under Section 12 of the Act had forfeited a certain pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us." Counsel submitted that on the question of jurisdiction he was entitled to ask that the order should be set aside, although he did not wish that the matter should be set aside on any technical ground. He wished that their Lordships would decide the matter on its merits, because there was nothing in the pamphlet which would bring it within the purview of Section 12.

Mr. Justice Stephen: You are applying under Section 172.

Mr. Norton: Yes.

Continuing, Mr. Norton said that his client Mr. Mahomed Ali was the owner and publisher of a newspaper in English at Delhi named "The Comrade." He received from Europe certain copies of a pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

The Chief Justice: When was this?

Mr. Norton: Towards the end of April this year.

Continuing, Mr. Norton said that this was an English pamphlet, but really it was the translation of a statement made in French by persons of position and authority.

PAMPHLET ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND.

It was addressed not to India but to England, and to it was attached a preface by Sir Adam Black, President of the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. The object of the pamphlet was to ask English people at Home to use their influence upon the Government of England to abandon what was called their attitude of apathy towards massacres by the Bulgarians, Servians and the Greeks of a large number of Mahomedans belonging to the Turkish rule, and in aid of that this pamphlet had been written which purported to set out facts which, if true, would certainly justify in appealing to the British authorities on the question of humanity to intervene and put an end to the massacres which were being carried out.

Some of those pamphlets, five in number, were sent out to Mr. Mahomed Ali from Macedonia where it was translated into English. He received them in April and proceeded to reprint them in the issues of his English newspaper "The Comrade" of May and June last. Apparently no notice was taken of this matter until the 16th July, when an order was passed by the local authorities in Delhi emanating from the Supreme Government forfeiting all those pamphlets. On the 18th July a similar order was issued in Bengal. Only two days intervened between the publication of the Viceroy's order in Delhi and the passing of the order by the Government of Bengal.

DID GOVERNMENT READ THE PAMPHLET?

Counsel could not help thinking, and he was going to submit, that the Government of Bengal had never read those pamphlets nor did they see anything which convinced them to come to the conclusion that the pamphlet fell within the purview of Section 12. What happened was this. Mr. Mahomed Ali surrendered all the copies of the pamphlets, at once to the authorities at Delhi.

The Chief Justice: How many were there?

Mr. Norton: There were four copies. In addition to that he also handed over to the District Magistrate all the reprints in "The Comrade" as also in the vernacular paper "The Hamdard." Those were returned on the ground that those reprints idd not fall within the purview of the official order. On the 4th August Messrs. B. N. Bose and Company, Mr. Mahomed Ali's solicitors, surrendered the only other copy of the pamphlet under protest to the Commissioner of Police. In reply the Commissioner of Police informed Mr. Bose that the copy had been forfeited to His Majesty. Immediately after that Mr. Mahomed Ali moved this Court.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Counsel next submitted that the Government of Bengal had no jurisdiction to issue that order. He then referred to Section 12 of the Act where it was started that the grounds of opinion should be stated. He next read the notification.

The Chief Justice: It seems to me that under Section 17 you may apply only on one ground.

"QUITE IN THE DARK."

Mr. Norton: I submit it is so. It cannot apply on any other grounds. They must set out the ground of their reasons, but they have me quite in the darkness, for I do not know what case I have got to meet. I am entitled to ask what are the classes which under Section 4, sub-Section (C) I am alleged to bring into hatred or contempt. Is it against the Christians, the English, the Hindus or the Buddhists?

The Chief Justice: Is there no material put in?

Mr. Norton: I do not know of anything.

The Advocate-General: It is for my learned friend to show that the words are not likely to produce the result alleged.

MR. SINHA'S PROMISE.

Mr. Norton then referred to the speech delivered by Mr. S. P. Sinha, then Law Member of the Government of India, at the Council. In that speech Mr. Sinha indicated the safeguards and the non-official members gave their assent to the passing of the Bill. If it was the intention of the Government not to act upon that promise of Mr. Sinha, which was made on behalf of the Government, it was a district breach of promise. On the authority of that Mr. Norton said that Government was bound to set out their information and their grounds.

Continuing Mr. Norton suggested that the order proscribing the pamphlet was bad and asked the Advocate-General to tell him which classes the trend of the pamphlet forfeited brought into hatred or contempt.

Advocate General: It is scarcely exaggeration to say that every page of this pamphlet draws an antithesis between Mussalmans and Christians, but in the course of reading one cannot read it without finding that every class is incidentally mentioned, such as the Greeks.

The Chief Justice: Are there any Greek subjects of His Majesty in India? I want to know if this class comes under the notification.

Advocate General: My answer to that is that it refers to Christians in British India—Christians generally, as also Englishmen.

Mr. Justice Stephen: Is there any reference in the Act as to intention?

"AN INNOVATION."

Mr. Norton: I think not. The present legislation is an innovation upon our liberty.

Continuing Mr. Norton said that the pamphlet came from Constantinople. It was unquestionably an appeal to the British public to rise and interfere with the massacres of women and children. The Mahomedans could not go against the Christians. That was against the teachings of the Koran, Christ being one of their six apostles. The following were the names of the apostles of the Mahomedans—Adam, Noah, Abraham Moses. Jesus and Mahomed. The name of Christ was held by Mahomedans in as much reverence as that of Mahomed. They appealed to the English people for the reason that Englishmen were just—Englishmen should be proud to have their countrymen appealed to and to have them selected from all other European nations. That was the highest public tribute that could be paid by one nation to another.

Mr. Justice Stephen: Ignorant Mahomedans would consider that Christianity was a common tie between those who are outraging Mahomedans.

Mr. Norton: They are outraging Christians and Jews as well.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PASSAGE.

The Advocate General in reply said that Mr. Norton had failed to show that the pamphlet did not contain words, signs or represenations which were likely to bring into hatred any class of His Majesty's subjects in British India. In one place of the pamphlet it was stated: "Perish scores of thousands of innocent Mussalmans rather than these Crusaders who are hordes of bloodthirsty savages." What was the likely effect of that? It was addressed to the Mahomedan population of India. That passage would justify the action of the Government. That passage however did not stand alone.

The Chief Justice: Read the previous paragraph. Would it be fair to read that paragraph without referring to the previous paragraph?

The Advocate General: I fully agree with your Lordship. Continuing the Adocate General said that there and in other places the reference was to the Crusaders. Those who were responsible for and who they must take it had knowledge as to the state of the present circumstances of the Musalman world passed the order. The pamphlet had been proscribed by the Government of India. There was nothing in the Act which suggested that grounds should be mentioned.

GROUNDS INSUFFICIENT.

The Chief Justice pointed out that under Section 20, proof by the Government was contemplated.

The Advocate General: Should your Lordship indicate at this stage that it is desirable that information should be given on this point or that point, an affidavit will be forthcoming immediately.

Mr. Justice Stephen: Do you at all agree that a ground or two ought to have been stated in the original order?

The Advocate-General: My sub-mission is that grounds have been stated.

Mr. Justice Stephen: Do you say that these grounds are sufficient?

The Advocate-General: I submit so.

Mr. Justice Stephen: You do not want to amend them.

The Advocate-General submitted that the requirements of the Act had been complied with. If their Lordships indicated that there was any need for amendment that was another matter.

Mr. Justice Stephen: It is not for us to say. Do you say that the order as it stands is satisfactory?

The Advocate-General: It is not satisfactory. It is clearly not drawn up by a lawyer.

The Court then rose for the day.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NEW LOAN OF TEN LACS.

A meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a Government resolution according sanction to the raising by the Trust of a loan of Rs. 20 lacs. The chairman announced that the first sanction of the Government of India was communicated by wire and the Government of Bombay communicated that sanction to them by a memo and they took it that sanction was granted for the raising of the whole loan of Rs. 20 lacs in their financial year. Now that the full correspondence had come in, it appeared that the loan was sanctioned on terms proopsed by the Trust. This would mean that they could raise ten lacs only before January and the other ten lacs after January 1914. The result was they could now accept tenders up to ten lacs only.

It was then resolved that the tenders received yesterday on the Board's advertisement for a Rs. 20 lacs loan would be accepted up to a limit of ten lacs only. The Chairman should report in December whether it was necessary to raise the second instalment of ten lakhs. The Government resolution should be recorded.

The Chairman then announced the result of the tenders for the first instalment of Rs. 10 lacs of the 1913-1914 loan of Rs. 20 lacs as follows:—

The highest rate tendered was Rs. 102; Tenders amounting to Rs. 9,97,500 at and over Rs. 100-5-0 were accepted in full. Rs. 2,500 was allotted *pro rata* amongst the tenderers at Rs. 100-4-0; The average rate of the tenders accepted was Rs. 100-15-3.47.

BHAMPTA GANG TRIAL.

INFORMER TELLS HIS OWN STORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

At to-day's hearing Hari Kandoo, a Bhampta informer of Deoki Rui, was examined. He deposed that while on a visit to his father's shop at Indore, when he was young, accused Pursoo, Daulatta and Pandu Marsoo came there and used to go over at nights with his mother, all armed with burgling implements and commit thefts. This happened during 1898 to 1903. In 1904 he returned to Rui and himself began stealing, the first crime having been at Oomraoti in a Temple from the person of a child of a gold neck ornament in which his accomplices were the accused Kocha Gangaram and eight others. His next daring theft, he said, was in 1907 when he along with two others robbed the daughter of the station master of Bilaspur of a pair of silver wristlets while she was asleep in a third class carriage. During the same excursion they also broke open thirteen trunks in a Railway carriage. On being asked by the Court to show how the trunks were broken open the witness with a pair of nutcrackers dexterously manipulated the lock of a trunk, one of the exhibits, successfully in about a minute. He admitted a long career of crime with others up to 1907, when he was caught and sentenced. He was again convicted in 1909. On release he returned to Indore associating with the accused Krishna Mallari and another Bhampta. In 1911 they committed a big theft on the railway at that station of Rs. 3,000 from a trunk when, leaving the railway station with the money in his possession, he was stopped by two policemen who took away the bundle of cash allowing him to escape. (These two constables are now on trial at Indore). Next he alone with Krishna Mallari transferred his operations to the sections Lonavla and Khandalla and with his broker Vishvanath Mallari between Lonavla and Karla. His next depredation was at Kasaraghat where he, Krishna Mallari and accused No. 56 and four others broke open a trunk and removed jewellery worth Rs. 300 in a railway carriage.

The case is proceeding.

VACANCIES IN FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The number of vacancies in the general list of the Indian Finance Department which will be filled by competitive examination to be held at Calcutta next December is four instead of two as previously announced.

RANGOON FOREST EXPERT DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, August 26.

Mr. T. H. Barrow who has been for several years with the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, engaged in forestry work in Burma, died at Bangkok last week while in the service of the Borneo Company's forestry department.

PUNJAB SANITARY CONFERENCE.

TOWN-PLANNING AND BUILDING.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Punjab Sanitary Conference resumed its sitting to-day when town-planning came up for discussion.

Mr. Fenton said the Conference would consider two letters of the Government of India addressed to the Punjab Government dealing with the scheme of town-planning: (1) In areas outside a town and (2) In areas inside a town. The question that arose was whether necessity had arisen in the Punjab for legislation and, if so, whether it should be a local Act or an All-India Act. The principal point in question that struck him was whether obstacles existed in the way of improvement of suburban areas and whether these difficulties could be surmounted by the existing Municipal Act. Mr. Fenton quoted Section 68 of the Punjab Municipal Act by way of reply to doubts expressed by some, that difficualties might arise in the future. He said that the Conference should fully consider the facilities which existed at present and whether there was any necessity in the Punjab for fresh legislation.

QUESTION OF LEGISLATION.

Col. Popham Young, Commissioner, Jullunder Division, said it was necessary to examine whether the Land Acquisition Act and the Municipal Act were sufficient for the object which legislation was required to meet. If the existing Acts were sufficient, he would not support legislation.

BUILDING OPERATION.

Mr. Fenton said the main question which was at the bottom of the Government of India's resolution was whether there were difficulties regarding building operations. In his opinion obstacles did not exist.

Major Bick, Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, suggested an alteration in the Municipal Act to deal with areas outside a town. He did not think fresh legislation was necessary as regards the Land Acquisition sections especially if Government was prepared to sanction loans for such purposes under the Local Authorities Loan Act.

Mr. Fenton said the next point for consideration was the Government of India's reference whether legislation on the lines of the English Housing Act was necessary.

The President said they had no power under the Municipal Act to stop the erection of an obstruction building.

POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Captain Needham, I.M.S., Health Officer, Simla, said the Municipal Committee wanted power to demolish buildings in town areas. He said conditions would greatly improve in Simla if some of the buildings were demolished. The Committee could not acquire these objectionable buildings as they had no money.

Mr. Fenton said the question raised by Captain Needham was primarily a financial one. The English Act met this difficulty providing that the cost should be borne by house owners. They should consider whether legislation was necessary to get over the financial difficulty.

After this point was discussed, at length the following resolution was put to the Conference: That it is desirable that Government should have by law, authority to empower in special cases municipal committees to demolish buildings in slum areas and to recover a portion of the cost of compensating the owners of the same from the owners of property in the vicinity.

UNEARNED INCREMENTS.

Lieut.-Col. Popham Young next moved the following resolution: This Conference is of opinion that measures should be taker by the Government of India to secure for municipal purposes an adequate proportion of the unearned increment accruing to land owners in urban areas by reason of the demand for building sites arising therein. The mover said the time had come for directing the attention of the Government of India to the fact that people were neglecting in this country to profit by the experience of other most advanced communities which were realising that, in allowing certain individuals to amass wealth by appropriating to themselves enormous unearned increments accruing by reason of the congregation of a large number of people within a limited space, they had failed to protect their corporate interests. No one would challenge the theory that if value of a man's property largely increased by no effort of his own but solely because a number of people who were engaged in adding to the resources of State found it necessary to dwell together in close proximity it was right that a portion of that unearned increment should be made available for the common needs of those who had in effect erected it.

Continuing Col. Popham Young said the resolutions adopted by the All-India Sanitary Conference at Madras under the heading "Townplainning and congested areas" did not touch the fringe of principle which he wanted to emphasise. He suggested that an area should be demarcated in the neighbourhood of every considerable town in the province which might be classed as potential building land. All such land should then be valued both as agricultural land and as building land. He would assert the right of the townspeople to share in the increased value of land due to the fact that it was or might be required for residential or business purposes. He would provide that fifty per cent. of any subsequent enhancement of value of the land in question should be appropriated for sanitary requirements whenever a change in ownership, possession either by sale or mortgage occurred.

Mr. Maynard said that the subject was a difficult one and those whose pockets were likely to be touched might be given time to consider the matter fully. He suggested the postponement of the question.

The Resolution was, however, put to the vote and carried.

The Conference adjourned at 1-30.

PLANTERS' CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

NEW RAILWAY LINE PROPOSED.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, Aug. 26.

Among the resolutions passed at the Planer's Conference was the following:—That in view of the material increase in the prosperity of all classes in the State of Mysore, the province of Coorg and South Canara and the great and ever-increasing development of commerce and the mineral resources of Mysore this Association considers that it is an opportune time to once again bring to the notice of the Government of India the necessity for an early construction of the Arsikere-Mangalore railway, seeing that the Mysore Durbar are willing to construct their portion of the proposed line.

On the subject of the European Defence Association the Conference resolved that this Association was strongly in sympathy with its objects and trusted that the Honorary Secretaries of the affiliated associations would do their utmost to bring them to the notice of planters and obtain their support.

The last resolution of the first day was to vote £20 to the London School of Tropical Medicine.

The Conference was attended by Sir Hugh Daly, Mr. Scoble Nicholson, Ceylon Labour Commissioner, and Mr. Bell, Engineer-in-Chief for railway construction in Mysore, besides twenty other visitors and as many ladies.

In connection with the Conference an interesting little exhibition of South Indian planting products, etc., was held at the offices of the United Association. The exhibits included tea, coffee, rubber, fibres, fertilizers, planting implements, chemical manures (by Parry and Co.), medicines (by McLure and Co.) and the exhibit by Messrs. J. B. Forster of Bangalore of rozin in bulk and blue soap used largely in the campaign against the green bug.

BENGAL P. W. D.

INDIAN TO BE APPOINTED A SECRETARY.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The "Englishman" understands that for the first time an Indian engineer, trained in India, is about to be appointed a Secretary to the Public Works Department, Bengal. It is understood that Rai A. P. Sircar Bahadur, who is at present Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, is to be promoted as Chief Engineer and Secretary of the Irrigation and Marine Branches of the Bengal Public Works Department. With the creation of the new province of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur the post of Secretary of the Irrigation and Marine Branches of the Bengal P. W. D. was temporarily abolished, this branch being placed under the control of a Deputy Secretary who was responsible to the Secretary in charge of the Roads and Buildings Branch.

ARRESTED FOR PETTY THEFTS.

GIRL DISGUISED AS BOY.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

On Sunday the Calcutta Police arrested five youths for petty thefts. One of the accused was discovered to be a girl of about fourteen years of age. She is an old offender with two previous convictions. All the five accused are homeless and are in police custody.

FRUITLESS ESCAPE FORM WORKHOUSE.

A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

Ralph Jarvis, an inmate of His Majesty's Workhouse at Byculla, was sentenced yesterday to one months' rigorous imprisonment by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, for escaping from the workhouse by jumping over a wall at about 9 o'clock on Monday night, and for trespassing in the residence of Mr. Dover, of the Mounted Police, where he was found hiding.

The accused, who was prosecuted by Deputy-Inspector Melville, said that he was drunk and did not know where he had gone to. He admitted having escaped from the workhouse.

His worship setenced the accused to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment for each of the offences, the sentences to run consecutively.

LORD AND LADY PENTLAND LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA.

[Associated Press.]

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Pentland arrived in Madras this morning, and will leave by the S. S. Mandra to-morrow for Calcutta on their way to Simla.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

UTILIZATION OF DURBAR GRANT.

The following Press note has just been issued by the Bombay Government:—

In Press Note No. 598, dated the 7th March 1913, was indicated the manner in which it had so far been decided to utilize the several allotments, amounting in all to Rs. 6,70,000 made to the Bombay Presidency from the Darbar grant of fifty lakhs for the promotion of education, and it was stated that the question of the utilization of the amounts of Rs. 18,750 each, assigned to the Northern and Central Divisions from the allotment of Rs. 75,000 for the education of girls was under the consideration of Government, while proposals for utilizing the following amounts were still awaited from the Director of Public Instruction:—

	Amount. Rs.
(1) Balance from the allotment of Rs. 4,36,000 for the elementary education of boys consisting of—	
(a) balance from the amount of Rs. 1,50,000 sanctioned for increasing the provincial grants to municipalities for primary schools	20,663
(b) balance from the amount of Rs. 1,11,000 sanctioned for other objects in connection with primary education	40,066
	60,729
(2) Additional grant made by the Government of India.	20,000
Total ...	80,729

2. It has since been decided to utilize these amounts in the following manner:—

(i) More than half of the amount assigned to the Northern Division for female education will be distributed as additional grants to local boards for the improvement of the pay of school mistresses and the engagement of extra assistant mistresses in girls' schools, the remainder being mainly devoted to the institution of additional stipends at the Mahalaxmi Training College for Women at Ahmedabad and the employment of additional teachers in the Girls' High School attached to the College.

(ii) The amount assigned to the Central Division will be spent on (a) increasing the output of the Poona Training College for Women by 12 third year trained mistresses, (b) the entertainment of additional staff for the High Schpol for Girls, (c) the revision of the scale of pay of the staff of the practising school, (d) giving code pay to school mistresses generally, (e) the payment of supplementary grants to girls' schools for the award of books, slates, etc., to pupils, and (f) the opening of new girl's schools including a central Urdu girls' school at Poona for preparing Mahomedan girls for the Training College. The savings in the allotment which are anticipated in the earlier years following the inception of the scheme will be spent on building and equipment grants to girls' schools.

3. The bulk of the balance of Rs. 80,729 from the Darbar grant will be utilized in meeting the additional annual grant of Rs. 15,000 given to the East Khandesh District Local Board to meet the deficit in the Board's educational budget and the expenditure on account of (1) the creation of a separate charge of Deputy Educational Inspector for the Upper Sind Frontier District, (2) the further improvement of the pay of school mistresses in the Northern Division, (3) the Mahomedan Inspectress of Urdu girls' schools recently appointed for the Central Division, and (4) the establishment of special schools recently appointed for the education of factory children. It is proposed to devote the remainder (Rs. 45,415) to meet the cost of scholarships at the central Urdu schools of the Southern Division, the equalization of the prospects of educational employes in the inspecting and teaching lines, the entertainment of additional assistants to the Lady Superintendents of the Poona and Ahmedabad Training Colleges for Women, and the establishment of additional local normal classes in the Presidency proper.

4. The actual expenditure incurred up to the 31st March, 1913, from the several allotments made from the Durbar grant is given in column 4 of the statement appended to this Press Note.

CREATION OF THE WORLD.

THE EARLIEST ACCOUNT.

Pennsylvania University is rejoicing in the possession of a tablet dug up in Nippur some years ago, which has now been translated by Dr. Arno Poebel, who believes that he has unveiled the oldest story so far known of the creation of the world. The University tablet dates back to the reign of Hammurabi, about 7000 B. C. The record reads like a new version of Genesis, with the important difference that the Creator of the world is described as a goddess, and not a god.

Dr. Poebel, who is now engaged in checking his translation, says the tablet depicts a goddess quite clearly, and speaks of two male gods as relatively unimportant. The University authorities agree with Dr. Poebel that the tablet now deciphered gives probably the first story of the world's creation, and also the most wonderful accounts of civilisation in 7100 B.C.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST 101 MEN.

FOUR MORE JUVENILES DISCHARGED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 26.

The Court took up the case of the Machhli Bazar Mosque rioters to-day at 11 a.m.

The first order passed by the Court was to the following effect:—Mr. Boys to-day stated that in the absence of any statutory powers and in the present state of the case-law on the subject, the Crown is not prepared to go further than saying that there is no wish to press the charges under Section 323 I.P.C., and that the Crown is willing that a charge under Section 147 read with Section 149 I.P.C. should be framed, provided the defence are prepared to say that they have no objection to this course being followed.

In reply Mr. Haque, as the leading counsel on behalf of the defence said: "At this stage we keep quiet as we do not know under what law we are asked to give any assurance."

The Court: I take this to mean that the defence will not say that they have any objection to the course proposed by the Crown; at the same time they decline to say that they have no objection. I have therefore no option but to proceed to frame charges inclusive, as one under Section 333 I.P.C.

Before the charges were actually framed Mr. Boys invited the defence to suggest the names of any more accused for discharge on the ground of youth. The defence suggested nineteen men.

Of these on the Court's suggestion, Mr. Boys applied for permission to withdraw the case against four accused only. These four accused were discharged.

The Court then framed charges against 101 accused, to the following effect:—Firstly that you on the 3rd day of August 1913 at or in the near or immediate neighbourhood of the Machhli Bazar Mosque in the City of Cawnpore were members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of persons composing that assembly being by shew of criminal force to enforce a right or a supposed right to a portion of land at the north eastern corner of the said Mosque and further to overawe by shew of criminal force public servants in the exercise of their lawful powers, and in prosecution of which aforesaid common object violence was used by some members of the said unlawful assembly and that you thereby committed the offence of rioting, punishable under Section 147 I.P.C., and within cognisance of the Court of Sessions, and secondly that you on the same day and same place were members of an unlawful assembly of which the common objects were as aforesaid, a member or members of which assembly in prosecution of the common objects. Thereof voluntarily caused grievous hurt to a public servant viz:—Talab Singh a mounted constable acting in discharge of his duty and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 333 I.P.C. read with Section 149 I.P.C. and within the cognisance of the Court of Sessions and I hereby direct that you be tried on the said charges by the Court of Sessions.

One weeks time was given to the defence to put in their list of witnesses.

WIZARDS OF SURGERY.

WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MAYO BROTHERS.

Dr. William J. Mayo, who arrived in England on the Kronprinz Wilhelm for the Medical Congress at the Albert Hall and who has just been elected Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, is one of the famous Mayo brothers who are known throughout this continent as the "wizards of American surgery."

Their hospital in Rochester—not Rochestery New York, where the kodaks are made, but Rochester in far-away Minnesota—is one of the most admirably equipped institutions on either side of the Atlantic. In this hospital, St. Mary's, these brohers have performed 35,000 operations in the last 20 years. Their skill is almost uncanny. In one year, out of 7,177 surgical cases only 92 were fatal, and in 1909, out of 1,325 operations for appendicitis, there were only four deaths, a record which Sir Frederick Treves himself might have envied.

"William J." generally operates from the throat down, and his brother, "Charles H.," from the throat up. The pair are often called the surgeons' surgeons, because so many surgeons come to them for treatment. An average of fifty foreign specialists watch their work.

As for the patients, social position makes no difference. The Mayo fees to those who can afford them are enormous, but the brothers have performed countless operations on the poor for nothing.

A cable to the "Pioneer" says that orders have been given at Manchester and Leeds for 160 wagons for Indian State railways. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have ordered eighty six wagons at Glasgow.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

DEOLALI MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIWALA
vs.
JAMSETJI MERWANJI WADIA.

The further hearing of this appeal was resumed yesterday. In the course of his arguments the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad (for the appellant defendant) said that his submission was that the plaintiff (Mr. Wadia) was in the position of a bare licensee. The plaintiff was not a creditable witness. He was contradicted by the chauffeur of his car. The legal position was that he was a bare licensee and they were driving him gratuitously. Therefore the plaintiff ought to prove gross negligence on their (defendant's) part. He would invite their Lordships' attention to Moffat v. Bateman Law Reports. 3 P. C. A. C. P. 115. The plaintiff must prove not only negligence but gross negligence because he was being driven gratuitously. What is gross negligence was laid down clearly by Lord Chelmsford in Thomas Gibling v. John Franklin, 2 Privy Council Appeals p 317. The above principle of gross negligence was followed in Lagunas Nitrate Co., v. Lagunas Syndicate, 1899. 2 Chancery Division p 392. In the case of a bare licensee he must prove that the negligence was of such a character as to lead him to the belief that a trap was actually laid out for him. The consideration of this case must be approached from that point of view. The case of Harris v Parry 1903, Q. B. D. p 219, did not attempt to differ from the law as laid down in the above rulings.

PLACE OF THE ACCIDENT.

There were certain undisputed facts which were to be borne in mind with regard to the place of the accident. The width of the first gate at the crossing was 28ft.—1 in. The width of the second gate was 28ft.—2 in. There were four working rails and other guard rails. The distance between the 1st and 2nd working rail was 5ft.—6½ins. So was the distance between 3rd and 4th rail. The distance between the two gates was 58 feet and 3½ ins. From the centre of the Igatpuri gate to the edge of the road, the distance was 36 ft.—3 ins. The learned Judge in the lower Court said that they (defendant) ought not to have waited for the whole body of the car to come out of the gate; they ought to have taken a turning as soon as the front wheels were out of the gate, and then naturally the hind wheels would follow the track of the front wheels. There he submitted the learned Judge was wrong.

WAS THE CAR GOING SLOWLY?

The learned Judge was also wrong in saying that if the car was going slowly, it would be very easy to turn it. He would say on the contrary, that when the car was slow, more power was required to turn it, because the hard wheels had friction with the hard surface of the road. With these preliminary facts he would come to the evidence in this case. First he would deal with the question of speed. It was wrong to say that the defendant's car was moving at 40 miles an hour. With both gates being open (taking that theory to be correct), with the speed of 15 to 20 miles an hour, where was the need to accelerate the speed and take it at 40 miles an hour? It is not possible to accelerate the speed from 15 to 40 miles within a distance of 58 ft., the distance between the two gates. The case of bumping caused while crossing the rails was not an after-thought because the plaintiff in his evidence said that there was bumping at the time they crossed the rails.

ARNOLD'S EVIDENCE.

The only importance of the evidence of Arnold was that he said that he did not see the witness Ganpat Bhau there on that day. The plaintiff ought to have called Kapadia as a witness. He was Kapadia's guest and yet he did not venture to call Kapadia. On the footing of the plaintiff's story being true what was there to prevent the plaintiff from calling him as a witness? Taylarkhan was a witness whose story was correct and ought to be believed. He was a respectable man and a man of position. In the cross-examination of the plaintiff questions as to the bumps were put.

Their Lordships had to remember what an ordinary man placed in those circumstances would do within half a second. The defendant had to make up his mind as to what he should do. The prima facie presumption would be that something had happened which notwithstanding the exercise of his skill, he (the defendant) could not control. Mr. Setalwad had not finished his arguments when the court rose for the day.

Solicitors for Appellant:—Payne and Co.

Solicitors for Respondent:—Captain and Vaidya.

LATE MR. DHARAMSEY'S ESTATE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

RATANSI DHARAMSI MORARJI
.....Appelant and Petitioner.
vs.
SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR AND OTHERS.
.....Respondents

Ratansi Dharamsi had applied for Letters of Administartion to his father's estate. Mr. Justice Davar had refused Letters of Administration. From that order appeal was preferred by Ratansi and Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor dismissed the appeal, confirming the order of Mr. Justice Davar.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman applied on behalf of Ratansi for a rule for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. He submitted that Letters of Administration were asked for, and Justice Davar refused and Their Lordships dismissed the appeal. Substantial questions of law were involved and the amount of the subject-matter was large. If Letters of Administration were granted the grantee would be entitled to deal with the oint family property.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice said that it was a question which required consideration, because the question of charity was involved in the will of the late Mr. Dharamsey.

Ultimately the Chief Justice gave the rule and ordered that notice should be issued on the Advocate-General and the executors to show cause against the rule.

Solicitors for petitioner:—Payne and Company.

ORIGINAL SIDE

SITARAM LUXMAN'S ESTATE.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BHAGUBAI VS.
KASHIBAI AND ORS.

This was a rule for a Receiver, the full facts and arguments of which were reported in full in our issue of Saturday last. The minor grandson of Sitaram was made a party defendant herein, according to his Lordship's orders, and the matter came up for final orders before his Lordship, yesterday. As the parties were unable to agree upon any person to act as Receiver, His Lordship appointed R. D. Setna, Receiver of Sitaram Luxman's Estate. His Lordship directed the Receiver to make suitable provision for the residence of the two widows and the minor grandson in some one or more of the properties of the Estate. His Lordship also directed the Receiver to pay Rs. 200 monthly to each of the two widows by way of maintenance, and Rs. 300 monthly to Sitabai, the minor's mother, for her and the minor's maintenance.

Attorneys for the Plaintiff and the 3rd defendant Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw.

Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants Messrs. Matubai, Jamietram and Madon.

SHORT CAUSES.

SHROFF'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

AMICHANDBHAI ZAVERDAS, A FIRM
v. MANILAL MANEKLAL AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs are shroffs. The defendants, who are the proprietors of the Sarangpur Oil Mill in Ahmedabad, drew hoondies upon plaintiffs from time to time. On accounts being made up, Rs. 3,100 were found due on the 23rd February 1911 by the defendants to the plaintiffs. The said amount and the interest thereon have not been paid. The plaintiffs, therefore, ask for a decree for that amount.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and asked that, if a decree was made against him, the amount should be made payable by instalments of Rs. 100. He alleged an agreement with the plaintiffs to that effect and that Rs. 100 had been paid in accordance with it.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said that the defendant had in his letter of 23rd February 1911 acknowledged the debt by authorising the debiting of the amount to defendant's account. No doubt the letter was unstamped, but it could be put in in evidence without being stamped. He cited 15 All. 56; 18 Bom. 614; 30 Cal. 687.

The defendant in answer to Mr. Jafferbhoy, stated that the letter was signed by him and two other partners of his who were defendants in the suit.

His Lordship made a decree as prayed for for Rs. 3,000 with interest at 6 per cent., per annum from 23rd February 1911 till judgment. Costs and interest on judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Amin and Dasai.

EXECUTION STAYED.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KAWASJI FAKIRJI SEDHWA v. ARDESHIR SORABJI ENGINEER.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the debt but produced a sworn affidavit of his inability to pay the present debt. It was stated in it that he was an old man and was formerly employed in the Bombay Port Trust on Rs. 600 a month. He had wealth to the extent of Rs. 1½ lakhs. He had leased plots of land from the Improvement Trust, which were now worth 3 lakhs of rupees. He had to borrow money for building purposes, and did so on the mortgage of his property to the Allahabad Bank. His monthly rental amounted to Rs. 1,700. If he could hold out a little longer, it would be possible for him to realise 3 lakhs. This would leave in his hands Rs. 75,000, after paying off his mortgage, and enable him to pay his creditors in full. Mr. Justice Davar was pleased to allow him 3 months' time in a suit before him.

Mr. Wadia said he would not object to the defendant being granted 3 months' time to pay off the debt, if he undertook not to further charge the property.

A decree was thereupon made for the plaintiff as prayed, but execution stayed for 3 months. Costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas.

SUIT ON A MORTGAGE.

SANALAL LALLUBAI AND OTHERS *v.* R. D. SETHNA.

The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff. He said that the suit was on a mortgage and for rectification of the mortgage-deed. The defendants were insolvents, but leave of the Court had been taken to file this suit.

Lallubhai, the 2nd defendant, in his examination stated that Manilal Mohanlal and Lallubhai Mohanlal carried on business as jewellers in the name and under the style of Mohanlal Achratlal. They were adjudicated insolvents on 19th October 1911. In August 1911, the insolvents requested them to advance Rs. 35,000 on security of their property. A mortgage deed was executed in their favour for the whole of Rs. 35,000. The property described in the deed was sufficiently identified by boundaries. The correct survey numbers were 83-85. The survey number 85 had been inadvertently omitted in the deed. The amount due under the mortgage was Rs. 39,458 with interest up to 29th August 1913. Decree as prayed for was in plaintiff's favour and the deed allowed to be rectified by the insertion of number 85 therein.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Tyabji & Co.

SUIT FOR MONEY LENT.

KHEMA BHAGA AND CO. *v.* KARSONDAS LAKHMIDAS, A FIRM, AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Wacha appeared for the plaintiff.

He said that the 1st defendant was an insolvent, but they were not aware of his insolvency proceedings and had not obtained leave to file the suit against him as required by section 17 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. He, therefore, withdrew the suit against the 1st defendant with liberty to file a fresh suit.

The suit was on two promissary notes of Rs. 2,500 each, signed by the 1st defendant in favour of the 2nd defendant and endorsed by the latter in plaintiff's favour.

Decree was made against the 2nd defendant for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from 7th July, 1913, plus Rs. 17 as notorial charges. Costs and further interest on judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Vaccha & Co.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF SHARES.

SHRIPAT GOVIND RANADE *v.* THE GOCULDAS CALLIANJI COTTON PRESS CO., LIMITED.

Mr. Weldon, for the defendant Company, said that he did not want a transfer of the suit to the long cause list, but he wished to mention that it could not be finished in a short time.

Mr. Jardine for the plaintiff said that the suit was for the recovery of certain shares, share-certificates and transfer forms which had been deposited with the defendant Company. The latter refused to return them to the plaintiff, on the ground that they had a lieu against the plaintiff's borrower—a matter with which he (the plaintiff) had nothing to do.

Mr. Weldon denied the deposit and refused to recognize anybody except the registered holder.

The suit was ordered to be placed on the board for hearing as a short cause, to be taken after the present part-heard suit.

Solicitors of the plaintiff: Madhowji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for the defendants: Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WILL OR NO WILL?

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah).

GANGAPPA HUNDEKAR. ..... Applicant
V.
GANGAPPA MALLESHAPPA. Opponents.

This was a civil application against the decision of Mr. Sapre, First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur, who found that the deceased Virupaksappa mechanically signed the will in dispute but it was not proved that he knew and approved its contents. He accordingly held that the will was not proved. The facts of this case have already been fully reported in this paper.

The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday before Their Lordships Heaton and Shah. Mr. Jayker on behalf of the opponents contended that he did not wish to carry the matter beyond the fact that the most important element in the applicant's case was not proved. They knew that that was the thumb-impression of Virupaksappa, yet no evidence was brought to prove that. If the signature on the document in question was compared with those on Ex. 555, it would be found that it was not genuine. It must be either of the two things. It might not be his signature, or he must not be in proper health when he sigend it. One of those documents, viz., Ex. 555, was executed one month after the will was made. The other circumstance on which the learned Subordinate Judge put weight was the original draft of the will. The draft was not coming to the Court. The non-production of the draft was one of the elements of is infirmity. (21 Col. 243). Except the Sub-Register, none of the attesting witnesses said that the will was read out and explained to Virupaksappa. It was not common for the Register to read out the will. It was not the practice for the sub-Registrar to read out the contests of the documents to the parties. According to section 35 of the Registration Act, the duty of the sub-Registrar was to satisfy himself whether the person signing was really the person in question. No question was put to any of the witness about the will. It also appeared, that none of the relations of the deceased were consulted by him. Evidence proved that Mr. Ajrekar, who was his pleader in the adoption suit was not consulted.

NO EVIDENCE.

There was no evidence of any kind that Mr. Ajrekar and other persons were aware of the will. He wanted to show that the deceased had not consulted his professional advisers at all. His brother was also informed of the will. Ordinary human nature was such that a brother would be annoyed if the property was given to a stranger. Then as regards the story that Irappa was informed of it, there was no saisfactory evidence about it. If Irappa was present when the will was made, he would have been the best person to attest the will. Vasadvacharya admitted that wills were lodged with the Collector, when there was doubt as to their validity. Virupaksappa was not advised to follow that course. He was pointing out the several incidents in connection with the will to judge them in their cummulative form. After the death of Virupaksappa there was no need of concealing the will. But on his death the secrecy was maintained. The post card on which the applicant relied was written on the 6th May 1913. It was written two days previous to the will.

A MISLEADING POST CARD.

The post card contained many false statements. The feeble explanation given was that the writer did not know Marathi, for it was not his language. The date of the post card was the 6th May. There was enough evidence to prove that the deceased was not at Bhagalkote on that day. The post card was deliberately written to prevent the relations from knowing the real state of Virupaksappa's health. The most important part of their story was the motive of Virapaksappa to benefit the applicant. The theory which they started could be divided into four stages. The first stage of the story was that Chanda sava, wife of Rudrappa wanted to adopt the applicant, but she was prevented from doing it because the boy (i.e. applicant) was an orphan.

THE SECOND STAGE.

The second stage was that inspite of the failure to adopt, Chandasava retained very strong desire to benefit the disappointed person viz., the applicant. The third stage was the oral agreement between Virupaksappa and the widow, by which some benefit should be given to the applicant. The fourth stage was that Virupaksappa throughout wished that the property should go to Hemdekar because it came from Hemdekar. It was impossible to imagine that a drunken and a dissolute man like the deceased, could think so. In spite of the extreme desire of Chandasava to benefit the applicant, there was nothing in the will, which the lady made to show that she wanted to adopt him. In the deed of adoption ex. 553, there was no word about the oral agreement. As regards written agreement between Virupaksappa and Gangappa, it was not registered or attested, although it referred to property worth 4 lakhs of rupees. It depended only on the oral evidence of the applicant, whom the Court below did not believe.

THE SIGNATURE.

The written agreement was on a stamp paper produced by one of the conspirators, viz., Gangappa Kori. The signature on that document was very different from the admitted signature of Virupaksappa. The document itself appeared to be a false one. The chief motive on which the applicant relied namely, that the property came from Hemdekar should go to Hemdekar, could not be entertained.

This case occupied the whole day and arguments of counsel were not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Mr. H. Koyaji with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Jayker with Mr. Kelker and Mr. Mulgaoker appeared on behalf of the opponents.

PICK POCKET SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazee charged Purshotam Jadavji with the theft of a purse containing a sovereign and cash of the collective value of Rs. 18.

The evidence showed that while the complainant Rahimtulla, a Mahomedan, was making some purchases at Nagdevie Street, the accused gave him a push and picked the purse out of his pocket and passed on to a friend of his who escaped with it.

His Worship convicted the accused and as he had three previous convictions sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HEDJAZ STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY AGENTS.

LONG ADJOURNMENT GRANTED.

The case in which Mr. Gulam Hussein Isaji Tajbhai, a director and shareholder of the Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, now in liquidation, charged Mr. Ebrahimji Mulla Jivanji and Mr. Esufali Alibhoy Jivanji, of the firm of Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Company, Agents of the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, the first accused with criminal breach of trust in respect of several sums of money amounting to Rs. 2,642, and the second with abetment, came up for hearing yesterday afternoon before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. H. Campbell and Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Barristers, instructed by Mr. Romer, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Barrister, with Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor and Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

An application was made by Mr. Wadia, on behalf of the accused, for a stay of proceedings on the ground that a suit filed by Messrs. A. M. Jeewanji and Co., against the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, of which the complainant was director and shareholder, was in the prospective board of the High Court, and would come up for hearing in the course of a month. The present proceedings had been instituted by the complainant simply to harass the accused and to hamper their suit in the High Court, in which the issue to be decided would be the same as in this case. The accused were the largest creditors of the Hedjaz Company and their suit in the High Court was for Rs. 1,20,000, Counsel was instructed to say that the complainant had moved the liquidator to take criminal proceedings against the accused, but he had declined to do so. As to the subject matter of the case, Mr. Wadia said that under the Articles of Association his clients were as much entitled to act as stevedores of the Company just as any outsiders were. All the accounts, including the six items concerned in this case, would be completely gone into in the High Court suit and it would be in the interest of justice to stay there proceedings until the High Court suit was decided. Counsel cited several authorities to show that though it was not an invariable practice to stay criminal proceedings when civil proceedings on the same subject were pending, but it was desirable to grant a stay of criminal proceedings under such circumstances.

APPLICATION OPPOSED.

Mr. Campbell opposed the application on behalf of the complainant and said that his client had absolutely nothing to do with the High Court suit referred to by Mr. Wadia. Mr. Wadia was entirely wrong when he suggested that in the High Court suit the complainant was substantially the defendant. He was only one of the five or six directors of the Hedjaz Company and held only 50 shares. He had nothing to gain by hampering the High Court suit as the Company was in liquidation. The only question in the present case was whether the accused Company's bills were substituted in place of the bills of Messrs. Hill, Son and Thomas, stevedores, and whether both sets of bills were paid by the Company. The question rested on documentary evidence, which the complainant would produce, and had nothing to do with the High Court case. The complainant did not admit that Messrs. A. M. Jivanji and Co. were within their rights in acting as stevedores of the Company, and denied that he went to the liquidator and that, the liquidator refused to take criminal proceedings against the accused

In reply to the Magistrate Mr. Wadia said that it would take the commissioner a couple of months to go into the accounts in the High Court suit.

Mr. Campbell thought Mr. Wadia was unduly optimistic. It would be a matter of years.

Mr. Wadia said he would ask the High Court to appoint a special commissioner and the matter would be expedited.

Mr. Campbell had no objection if the case were adjourned for three months, on condition that no further postponment would be asked.

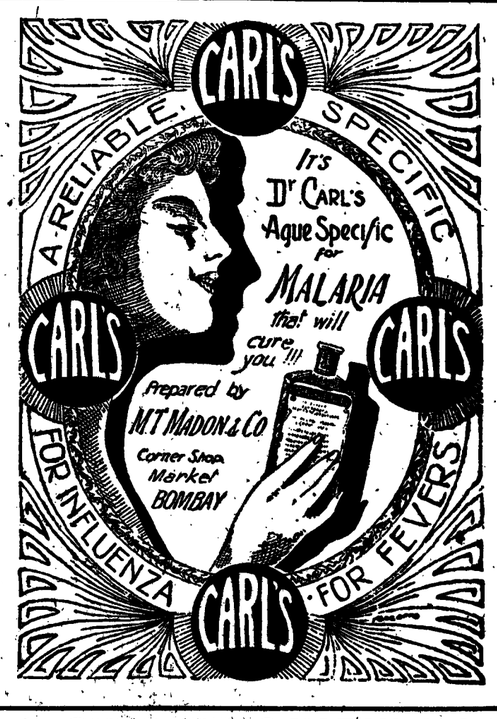
Mr. Wadia said that all that he could promise was to expedite matters.

The case was adjourned till the 26th November.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith put up Ernest Flynn, a European, on a charge of having no ostensible means of subsistence.

The accused admitted the charge and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.



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FALL OF M. DEPERDUSSIN

AMAZING ENTERPRISES.

A £1,200,000 DEFICIENCY DISCLOSED.

Arrested on a charge of forgery, swindling, and abuse of confidence, M. Armand Deperdussin, the famous aeroplane constructor, appeared during mail week before M. Hirsch, a Juge d'Instruction, and admitted an enormous deficit. The fall of this Napoleon of industry has caused a tremendous sensation says the "Daily News."

According to a financier, aviation was chiefly a distraction or a speculation for M. Depredussin. His real business was that of a commission agent and silk broker, and about ten years ago, when 35 years of age, he established a small silk trust. Deperdussin was the active head, but the Comptoir Industriel et Commercial, which financed the trust at first kept a strict control.

Later, however, he was paid for all goods declared by him on the faith of a mere receipt of delivery. Suspicion was not aroused until one of the employees left. Then errors and operations alleged to be entirely fictitious were discovered. It is now alleged that forged orders were used to obtain advances.

SPENT £200,000 A YEAR.

The Judge d'Instruction reproached M. Deperdussin with squandering immense sums of money which he had wrongfully obtained. "You had three motor-cars, numerous women friends," said the judge. "In a word, you spent personally at least £200,000 a year. Now your aeroplane works, a sound undertaking, brought you in £40,000 a year; therefore you were adding to your deficit at the rate of £160,000), a year."

M. Deperdussin replied that the sum of 30,000,000f. (£1,200,000), for which he was a defaulter, had not been spent solely on his pleasures. A large portion had gone to pay the 25 per cent. interest required by the Comptoir. The first loan had gone towards the construction of his workshops and aerodome."

"Yes, and for the purchase of your chateaux and to maintain several mistresses," added the Judge.

LOANS TO PAY FOR LOANS.

M. Deperdussin declared that he had been sinking deeper and deeper, his loans going to pay the inerest of former loans. For the last week he had been trying to raise funds in vain, although he would receive £32,000 in October from the Ministry of War, and although he had £40,000 worth of orders on hand.

There is no question as to the stability of the aeroplane works. M. Laval, a manager, states that he had no idea M. Deperdussin was in difficulties, and that the works will go on as usual. He has already been promised the £40,000 necessary to carry on the industry, and he is sure of a fair proportion of orders for the 1,400 aeroplanes which it is estimated will soon be required by the Government each year.

A PRODIGY OF INDUSTRY.

All accounts agree in describing M. Deperdussin as a man who, intoxicated by success, has been carried away in a vortex of big ventures. He had a firm faith in his star. His activity and energy seem inexhaustible. Two powerful motor cars were ever at his call, waiting to speed him to this or that of the score of enterprises with which he was connected.

Here is a list: He had workshops at Courcy, in the Marne, aviation schools at Courcy, Betheny, near Rheims, at Pau, Amberieu, Bordeaux, Etampes, Brooklands, and Brussels. Moreover, he had just launched a motor-boat workshop at Juvisy. In Paris he had a medical clinic. In the North of France he had another big workshop. In addition to these, he was a sleeping partner in a theatre and a paper, and the list might be added to very largely.

LIFE OF LUXURY.

At the same time he led a luxurious existence, flinging money right and left. He had no fewer than three chateaux in various parts of France, in addition to his town establishments. In an astonishingly short space of time this man, who began life as a silk commission broker in a small way, became one of the best known figures in Parisian sporting circles.

His success as a constructer of aeroplanes and his readiness to found prizes opened to him the doors of the Automobile Club and the Aero Club. He was recently elected to the managing committee of the Aero Club. It was largely owing to his liberality that the French team was able to go to America and carry off the Gordon Bennett Cup. M. Deperdussin was given the ribbon of the Legion of Honour for his public spirit.

AN EXPECTED HONOUR.

Recently M. Deperdussin asked the President of the Republic to inaugurate his new aerodrome at Rheims. M. Poincare gave a favourable reply without definitely committing himself, and it was regarded as certain that M. Deperdussin would, on that occasion, receive the coveted rosette of the Legion of Honour.

The liabilities are set down at £1,600,000 but he estimates that his assets are £400,000, so that his actual liabilities would be £1,200,000.

HIS VARIED CAREER.

Maitre Andre Hesse, prisoner's counsel, states that his client does not deny his embezzlement. His one absorbing thought is what is to become of his aeroplane works.

The prisoner declares, says the Parsi correspondent of the "Daily News," that millions of francs have been sunk by him in aviation enterprises, and he maintains that, whatever faults he may have committed, these enterprises are sound and paying concerns. These points will have to be cleared up.

As for the Champagne aerodrome, at which the Gordon-Bennett cup is to be competed for next month, M. Deperdussin having offered the use of it to the Aero Club for that purpose, the committee announced that M. Deperdussin's arrest will not cause any modification in their arrangements.

The deeper one goes into the early history of this extraordinary man the more romantic does it become. Eighteen years ago Deperdussin, who was then about 27 years of age, was travelling in Belgium for a chocolate firm. He himself has related as a good story how one day he had to give it up as he was so hungry that he had to eat his samples.

VARIED CALLINGS IN BRUSSELS.

The next year he was figuring at Brussels as Yann Trebor, the Chansonnier, at an artistic cabaret which soon had to close the shutters for lack of patrons. The year after that he might have been seen at Brussels Exhibition at the door of one of the first cinematograph shows, extolling the wonderful things to be seen within. After that we see him as an advertisement agent for a little stage newspaper, the "M'as-tu Vu" ("Have You Seen Me"?), which died of anaemia a year or two later.

I pass by the story that he went to Monte Carlo and won £20,000, but he appears to have made about £1,500 by luminous advertisements at the Brussels Exhibition.

In 1898, then, he came to Paris and started a toy business, which he soon deserted for silk brokerage. A few years afterwards, as we know, he was fairly launched on his dazzling career.

As a man of pleasure Deperdussin seemed impatient to make up for former hardships by throwing himself into the gay life of Paris with all the ardour of youth. His figure was well-known at the so-called elegant establishments of the Champs Elysee, the Bois du Boulogne, and the Boulevards. After a day's hard work he would appear in evening dress, with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour in his button-hole, gay and smiling, before the deeply-bowling garcons.

A REGAL TIPPER.

His tips were regal, but if a waiter attempted to palm off on him spurious coin he would at once protest and make him take it back.

One story of Deperussin at the height of his glory admirably depicts the man. He was drinking champagne at a restaurant with a merry party when a pretty girl entered. She was wearing her hair short. Deperdussin at once asked her to join the party. Then, complimenting her on her original style of wearing her hair, he added: "But you ought to use curl papers."

"I have none," replied the girl, laughing.

Forthwith "the aviator," as he was called, produced his pocket-book, took therefrom a bundle of bank notes, and, handing them to the girl, said, "Here are curl papers," and the girl, amid a salvo of applause, took him at his word.

He was passionately fond of jewellery, and was constantly buying trinkets. A former partner of his declared that he was in the habit of carrying about with him a pearl necklace of thirty pearls worth £2,000 apiece.

THE CAWNPORE AFFAIR.

ATTITUDE OF THE HINDU COMMUNITY.

The "Punjabee" writes thus on some obvious "lessons" of the Cawnpore affairs:—But the most important lessons both for the Government and the Mahomedan community is that afforded by the attitude of the Hindu community. That community in all parts of the country have received ample provocation alike from certain short-sighted officials who are now reaping, though only partially, the fruits of their own policy, as well as from certain Mahomedan leaders and their following. But regardless of the one and of the other they have in this crucial matter been systematically following policy inspired on the one hand by a strong sense of justice and on the other by a far-sighted patriotism. They have refused to take advantage of the present situation either to embarrass the officials, or to embarrass Mahomedan leaders and the Mahomedan community. They have refused to join the Mahomedan Press in a violent condemnation of the officials, whether at Cawnpore or at the headquarters of the Province; and equally have they refused to join the officials and official organs in condemning the Mahomedans and their leaders,—in the one case because they are anxious to be just, in the other because their patriotism is national, and in both because the data before them at present are insufficient. Perhaps when the passions of the moment have subsided both the Mahomedan community and the Government will have the time as well as the inclination to ponder over this attitude on the part of the Hindu nationalist and to discover its real meaning and its ultimate significance.

LADY SCIENTIST'S WORK

WATERPROOFS AND EXPLOSIVES.

To those who know Mrs. Ernest Hart only as a lady who devoted a large part of her life and private fortune to the introduction of cottage industries is Donegal, where she established a woollen mill, it will come as a surprise to hear that she is the presiding genius at a factory which has been erected to carry through some of the chemical processes which she has——one would naturally finish the sentence by writing "invented"—but Mrs. Hart flatly objects to that term.

She was kindness itself (writes a "Daily Chronicle" representative) when she received me in her laboratory at the Viking Company's works at Woodside, near Croydon. She took infinite pains to convey to my untutored mind the why and the wherefore of certain scientific details; even test tube demonstrations were put before me to improve understanding. And I requited all this benevolence by using the forbidden word.

"I certainly do not wish to be called an inventor," said Mrs. Hart. "It is a word very loosely used. Why I suppose, apart from discoverers, actual inventors can almost be numbered on one's fingers, and even the great and true inventors probably owe something to those who have gone before them or to those who have worked side by side with them. There is, of course, an innumerable host of small men who glory in the name of inventor, but who are generally as poor in knowledge as they are in pence, and who as a rule invent what is already known.

LABORATORY WORK.

"My work has essentially been that of improving. Some valuable discoveries have been more or less the result of chance, but I cannot say that I have profited in this way. Ever since my early days, when I studied medicine and chemistry in London and Paris, I have been attracted to the practical side of laboratory work. I am fond of taking up forlorn hopes. In this spirit I set myself the task of overcoming the difficulties of weaving ramie fibre. After many experiments I succeeded in weaving every kind of fabric in pure ramie on power looms.

"Then I found that nobody could water-proof the material for me, so I began to study the processes of water-proofing. It was during those investigations, and after a long time spent in patient and costly experimental work, that I arrived at patentable processes. Anything can be treated by one or other of these processes, from tissue paper to coarse canvas, from the flimsiest of silk fabrics to the heaviest cloth."

Mrs. Hart showed me a surprising collection of articles, infinitely varied, which had undergone this process. It can be adapted to a lady's coat of the daintiest gossamer weighing but half a pound, or to a tarpaulin. The covers of dirigibles can be made impervious to hydrogen, the roofs of railway carriages may be waterproofed, and wallpaper, too, so that the cheapest kinds only want a sponge and soap to restore them to their original freshness.

That is one process; by another—the "water repellent," anything, while remaining pervious to air, may be rendered water resisting. In most of the rain-proof processes now employed the cloth is charged with a salt that is soluble, and sooner or later it is washed out. In Mrs. Hart's process an insoluble salt is deposited in the fibre of the cloth, and it has the additional advantage of taking any colour, which remains "fast" in any circumstances.

NEW CINEMATOGRAPH SCREEN.

Another patented improvement is that made in the material for cinematograph screens. The material is aluminiumised and ribbed, and when the pictures are projected they are far more brilliant than usual, and can be seen equally well from a position at the sides as from the front. This is due to the simple fact that the ribbed surface reflects the image at a wider angle. The use of such screen will probably mean the saving of about 30 per cent. in the consumption of electricity.

"In my opinion," Mrs. Hart observed, "the most valuable of the palents is, "the most valuable of the patents and processes acquired from me by the Viking Manufacturing Company is that for 'improvements in the manufacture of nitrocellulose'—the best known from of which is guncotton. Two recent and fatal explosions in well-known guncotton factories show plainly that though there have been great improvements made in the manufacture of nitro-celluose since the days of Schonbein, there is still danger and risk. The great enemy is cotton. In my process I do not use cotton; but vegetable products which are free from resins and oils, and have a high percentage of pure cellulose.

Still another "improvement" which Mrs. Hart has recently studied is a method of degreasing wool without saponification. And when the wool has been purified the valuable by-product lanoline may be skimmed from the surface of the liquid.

It has been observed by more than one philosopher that there is no room in science and commerce for sentiment. Mrs. Hart cordially embraces that view. Everything she does she wishes to be judged by its merits alone, and for that reason she has never yet exhibited in a section devoted to women. Sufficient justification of this attitude is to be found in Mrs. Hart's abundant collection of medals and diplomas gleaned from many countries.

MAWSON EXPEDITION.

NEWS BY WIRELESS.

STORE SHIP MISSING.

It is over a month since the last message was received from Dr Mawson and his party, who are wintering at Commonwealth Bay, King George's Land, and this caused Professor David, the administrator of the expedition, to fear that the wireless mast had failed to withstand the terrific hurricanes prevailing on that part of the Antartic coast, says a Sydney correspondent.

This view is supported by a message from Dr. Mawson, in which he reports the repair of the damage and the abandonment of the single mast, or umbrella system. He is relying on two masts, 90ft. and 45ft. high respectively, and these are apparently working satisfactorily, as there was not the least mutilation in the present message the full text of which is as follows:

"Adelieland, Aug. 4.—The two top lengths of the wireless mast were blown down by continuous hurricanes on June 8. We have so far experienced even less calm weather than last year, so that the work of reconstruction has been very slow.

"We have now a two-mast system, consisting of a main mast 90ft. high, held in position by eighteen stays, and a 45ft. southern mast.

"We experienced to-day the first calm weatner since July 28, when we had a four hours' spell. All the members of the party are well and in good spirits.

(Signed) "Douglas Mawson."

Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of the ketch Rachel Cohen, which sailed from Hobart on June 6 for Macquarie Island, under charter for the carriage of stores urgently required by the five members of Dr. Mawson's party on the island. The vessel should have reached her destination in a fortnight. A wireless from Mr. Ainsworth, leader of the party on the island, says:—

"There are no signs of the Rachel Cohen. Fierce gales have been experienced since Wednesday last, and the stores are now almost exhausted. The position will be very grave unless the Rachel Cohen arrives."

It is probable that the men will not starve, as animal life is abundant, and there is plenty of fish, sea elephants, penguins, and penguin's eggs, but the lack of stores is undoubtedly a great hardship. Mr. Eitel, secretary of the expedition, announces that he has approached Professor David with a view to persuading the Admiralty to despatch a warship, which should make the return voyage in a week, as Macquarie Island is only 840 miles south of Hobart. The island belongs to Tasmania, but the Government has no suitable vessel.

PRISONER SIMULATES ILLNESS.

QUAINT SCENES IN NANCY ASSIZE COURT.

The Nancy Assize Court has been turned into a light comedy stage for the trial of Walter Hermann, alias Dr. Krauss, alias Prince Krapotkin, alias Baron Mirsky. No one appears to know this extraordinary man's real name or nationality. He is thought to be a Belgian. It is as Dr. Krauss, an American doctor, that he appears before a French Court of Justice on a charge of setting fire to a villa which he occupied in the Rue de Phalsbourg, at Nancy, having first ensured it for close on £6,000 in all, says a Paris correspondent.

Krauss has been six months in Nancy Prison infirmary suffering from real or pretended complaints. As the authorities would not allow him a carriage, he had to be carried into court by gendarmes, and during the proceedings was comfortably seated in an armchair under the doctor's eye.

To the judge's questions the prisoner replied by moans. Then an interpreter had to be fetched, for Krauss says he does not understand French sufficiently well.

The still inanimate body of the prisoner was once more borne in. As Krauss remained deaf to the Judge's voice, Maitre Allain, his counsel, went up to him and shook him. There was no response. Krauss lay like a log.

"I am sure," said the Solicitor-General, "that if you were to set him at liberty he would soon recover his senses."

"Try," said the defending counsel.

"No, no," cried the Public Prosecutor hurriedly. "Not that."

Finally the prison doctor came and tried the effect of morphia and other injections, and the prisoner at last murmured a few words.

Counsel for the defence now interposed and asked that the trial should be adjourned.

The Solicitor-General objected; he exhibited to the Court a photograph depicting Krauss simulating illness before the Belgian magistrate.

But Maitre Allain protested that during his 26 years' experience at the Bar he had never heard of such a thing. The law required that a man should understand the charges against him.

The Court then retired to deliberate, and it was finally decided that two experts should examine Krauss and find out whether he was really simulating or not. And so the prisoner was once more borne away, this time by the firemen on an ambulance.

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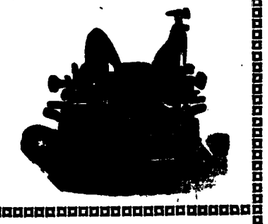

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

A correspondent has asked me about Breakfast Dishes which she says she finds so difficult to arrange and that her cook seems to have no ideas beyond fish, generally fried, and omelettes. When I started these letters I think I devoted one letter entirely to Breakfast Dishes, but as, no doubt, there are others who did not see it I will try to give some more easily prepared dishes. It depends a great deal on the tastes of the goodman of the house; some I have known do not think they have had breakfast unless there has been fish, just as others think themselves injured if bacon is not the principal dish of the meal. That is easier, for one can always buy bacon at Home, but fish is not always so easy out here and I know for a fact, that the fish sent to table disguised by being smoked or curried is often quite in an unwholesome condition; for the cook is told that he *must* give fish, and so he brings stuff that has been kept in ice in the most inadequate and unsatisfactory way obtaining at present out here.

COLD STORAGE.

I read in one of the daily papers that there was to be a proper, cold-storage place amongst the new improvements promised to dwellers in Bombay; but, I suppose like all these necessaries of life in the tropics, it will be many years before energy will be developed by the "powers that be" to make it *un fait accompli*; not in my time, I fear. I understand that at times there are huge quantities of pomflet caught, but the consumer benefits little, because of the impossibility of keeping it any time. I would urge on all housewives to always inspect the fish whatever else they may not care to see, though every morsel of food stuff *should* for health's sake be always looked at, for some of the fish bought and sold is anything but wholesome. Perhaps if other nice and tasty dishes were placed before "himself" he might be moved out of the fish groove, which might be given twice a week, perhaps. I have always found it useful to draw up a schedule for breakfasts, for some three weeks, so that dishes are not repeated too often, for it is not always easy when ordering the meals to remember on the spur of the moment what dishes were had, when. As a matter of fact, I used to do this for all the meals for a month, and though it was not always possible to follow it exactly, it was a very great help in having a constant change, which is so much needed out here, where the digestion is often poor and the appetite and palate jaded by the heat.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

Before going on further, there is the question of ghee and cooking fat that I should like to touch on, for these seem badly adulterated in Bombay, and with the small households usual out here it would be difficult in any case to get enough fat from the meat cooked, even if the average cook did not look upon that as one of his perquisates. At one time I used to buy two pounds of butter at a time from one of the dairies and the cook used to make this into ghee; (I will give the process later) but I found the butter was being so adulterated with fat of some kind that I could not keep it for the month as formerly, and so gave up doing it. Now the cook brings each day from the bazzaar some very nice looking and smelling ghee which he uses for the chip potatoes which is the only way my goodman is allowed to eat them. But I used to be able to get a nut fat which is far more satisfactory in every way and more digestible for frying, and am again trying to find a satsifactory kind which I shall try to get imported by one of the firms of whom I am a very old customer.

VEGETABLE FAT.

The vegetable fat is so much better in many ways but especially for frying, as it leaves none of the greasiness behind, which one often gets when the fat in which the food has been cooked was not quite the right heat. For satisfactory frying, the fat should not splutter but be quite still, with a little blue smoke coming from it; anything plunged into it then should become coloured at once and when done should be free of all greasiness. It is worth while giving your cook a hint about this, for it is a thing about which they are inclined to be careless, and no amount of drying in the oven or in front of the fire afterwards will do away with the initial greasiness. Also as the food darkens after finishing frying it should not be made too dark in the first instance. Now to the preparation of ghee; a pound of butter should give about three quarters of the amount of ghee as it loses a good deal of water in the preparation. See that the dekchie is spotlessly clean and break up the butter into it, set it over a low fire and bring it gradually to the boil, let it boil till it boils quite sliently, with little or no froth, it is then ready to remove from the fire; let it cool a little but when still very hot strain it through fine muslin into a clean dry jar, which must be covered and stood in as cool a place as possible. It should keep good for an indefinite time and can be doled out daily to the cook with the other stores. This does even better than butter for cake making as you get the full weight of fat without a certain proportion of water which all butter contains. Now to our breakfast dishes we will take half a dozen eggy ones for the first.

EGGS IN BROWN BUTTER.

Take a fireproof dish and let some ghee flavoured with pepper and salt, cook in it till it turns a light brown. Break into it the required number of eggs most carefully as for poaching, dust with pepper, salt and finely minced parsley, put a little dab of butter on each and put them in the oven to set. These are nicer served in the little freproof china cocottes with handles to my thinking.

EGG BALLS,

Take the yolks of six hard-boiled eggs and mix them with a tablespoonful of baked crumbs, a little salt, cayenne, pepper and a teaspoonful of butter or good ghee; bind with a raw egg, mix well, roll in flour and fry a nice brown.

EGSS A LA ST. MALO.

Make a little well flavoured white sauce richened with some undiluted tinned milk. Butter one large, or a sufficient number of small fire proof dishes, and sprinkle it or them with a little salt, pepper and grated onion; break the eggs carefully on this, sprinkle the top with the same mixture and just cover with the prepared sauce. Place the dish over a slow fire to set the eggs and brown the top with a red-hot shovel.

TOMATO EGGS.

Fry in the fireproof dish a grated onion in a tablespoonful of butter or ghee and when a pale brown add three peeled and sliced tomatoes; cook for five minutes, add pepper and salt, stir in four well beaten eggs with a dessertspoonful of finely minced parsley. Cook like scrambled eggs and serve on buttered toast.

EGGS A LA JARDINIERE.

Have prepared a good teacupful of mixed vegetables well cooked and cut into dice. Melt a tablespoonful of fat in a fireproof dish and fry the well drained vegetables in this and moisten with any good sauce rather thick. Place on the top four hard-boiled eggs cut in slices, shake over the fire for some minutes to mix well, adding any flavouring to taste.

BAKED EGGS.

Cover the fireproof dish with slices of, preferably, gruyere cheese, a dash of cayenne, salt, and onion juice; break the eggs carefully on this, then put a layer of more cheese and seasoning, with minced parsley and dabs of butter on top; set in a quick oven for 15 minutes, browning the top with a hot shovel.

BACON SANDWICHES.

Cut the bacon into thin slices and place it sandwich, fashion, between two slices of bread with a little mustard, tobasco sauce and lime juice. Prepare a thin batter and let the sandwiches soak in that and then fry them to a light brown in boiling fat. Serve on a lace doyley.

EGGS AND DRY MINCE.

Mince finely the remains of any poultry or cold meat and season with pepper salt, onion juice and a dash of lime juice. Fry this in some good ghee or butter till it is a light brown and seems dry. Serve with poached or fried eggs on top.

FISH A ST. SERVIAN.

Free any cooked or raw fish from all bones and skin and break it into quite small pieces; cook it in a fireproof dish with some fat, pepper, salt and limejuice, for some minutes. Add a teacupful of prepared rice, the same of milk, three hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, seasoning to taste, not forgetting a dash of onion juice. Sprinkle with baked crumbs and heat thoroughly in the oven.

DAINTY DICKS.

These are made by spreading a layer of finely chopped and well seasoned hardboiled eggs on a slice of bacon, roll it up, fry and serve on hot buttered toast. This can be varied in a number of ways by using fish or minced prawns, or sardines, or in fact, anything in the way of savoury meat at hand, and the flavouring can be equally varied, so with this one idea, your cook should be able to evolve a dozen different dainties. Putting a layer of chutney or tomato sauce, or smearing the bacon with Worcester sauce before rolling into it any meat or fish you have gives quite a different taste to this dish which is most useful for using up odds and ends of food too small to make into any other dish.

CURRIED TOAST.

Cut some medium thick slices from a loaf and toast them well. Prepare in a fireproof dish a mixture of butter, pepper, salt and equal portions of curry powder or paste, and anchovy or bloater paste. Heat this and lay into it the hot toasts, shake over a low fire and turn them so that each side is coated; when the mixture is all absorbed and the toasts crisp serve on a lace paper doyley. If "himelf" has attended a St. Andrew's dinner say, the night before, he would probably find this the very dish to suit his morning palate!

POTATOES A LA HOLLANDAISE.

For this it is better to use the little new potatoes. Scrap about a couple of seers of them and place them in salt and water with the juice of a lime; cook them in fast boiling water till tender with salt and some mint. Melt a good tablespoonful of butter in a fireproof dish and shake the cooked potatoes in this over the fire with pepper salt and onion juice, for a few minutes. Now add a wineglassful of nice white sauce and cook them for another ten minutes, stirring them well but carefully, so as not to break the potatoes. Mix the yolks of two eggs with a little milk or cream, stir this into the potatoes with any flavouring required and some lime juice. Serve in the dish very hot. I have not given any of the stock Cooks Dishes, such as omelettes, poached eggs, and varieties of the same, for any decent cook can make these, on the whole, very well; I have tried to strike out into something a little novel so that they can make a nice surprise by being interchanged with the ordinary ones. I hope some of my readers will try some of these dishes, most of which I have tried myself, and some of which are "all my own invention."

WOMEN AND GUILLOTINE.

AN ESSENTIAL RIGHT.

Woman's right to be guillotined when she has been sentenced to death is discussed by a number of French Suffragists, nearly all of whom insist that this is one of the most essential rights of women, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." For very many years it has been the French practice never to inflict capital punishment on women. When sentence of death is passed it is always commuted into penal servitude for life. Madame Schmahl, an Englishwoman long settled in France, who has done more practical work the women's rights than any Frenchwoman—as she succeeded in getting the measure through Parliament giving a married woman sole ownership of her earnings—writes: "Physical weakness cannot be an excuse for a guilty woman, since she has shown that she had sufficient strength to commit the crime for which she has been sentenced to death."

Women on their trial never plead their sex as an excuse. It is the judge and jury who are influenced by the question of sex. They know more than anybody else the innumerable injustices inflicted upon women by the laws which recognise equality between the sexes only in the case of punishment. The Duchesse d'Uzes's reply is short and to the point. "It seems to me that the answer to your question is simple enough. Le crime n'a pas de sexe."

One of the few militant French Suffragist Madame Auclert, writes: "Both sexes must be equal before the ballot box—and before the guillotine." Dr. Pelletier, another Suffragist and a lady M.D., says: "The sort of gallantry by which women condemned to death are let off from the guillotine is an insult to the feminine sex, just as all gallantry is." Madame Oddo-Deflou, who is president of the "French Group of Studies for the Civil Rights of Women," holds the extreme view that "If a woman has murdered even though it be her husband whom she has murdered, she must pay the penalty according to law. It would not displease us even that women's crimes and misdemeanours should be punished more severely than those of men, for woman represents the moral element in society."

Madame Vincent, president of the French Woman's Suffrage Union, is opposed to capital punishment, and in any case "considers that so long as woman takes no part in legislation it is right that she should not suffer the death penalty when condemned to it." The movelist, Madame Daniel Lesueur, has never dreamt of asking for equality of the sexes up to and including the guillotine. "In all sincerity, I do not think that the most violent feminst—and I am not that—can really consider that her theories have scored because a woman has been guillotined just like a man. There is one thing I am quite certain about, and that is that the woman condemned to death would not be of that opinion." Madame Leory-Allais, an authoress, holds much the same view. "A murderess is as guilty as a murderer. But so long as woman is treated as an inferior by the laws men have made, she must be considered less guilty in the eyes of the law, and must therefore be less punished."

THREE THOUSAND FOOLS.

LONESOME LADY'S SUITORS.

A "fair gentlewoman," advertis- for a husband in a New York suburing ban newspaper, declaring that she prefers a "good, natural fool to a crank," has received already nearly 3,000 answers, and because European papers are invited to copy she will probably receive thousands more, says a New York correspondent in mail week. Here is the advertisement:

Wanted, by a fair, not fat, nor yet 40 years of age, gentlewoman, with a large tract of land not far from Port Caster, an unselfish, decent, self-supporting man for a husband. Would prefer a good natural fool to a crank. No flirts nor elderly men need apply.

The advertisement was signed "Lonesome," and instructions to address all communications to the editorial offices of the paper were appended. The editor of the paper devoted considerable spaces in the editorial columns to the lady's virtues, describing the advertiser as a woman of culture, bright, good-looking, vivacious, willing to take a chance in life's marriage lottery if the right man came along. "Is there not some man in this weary world who is tired of doing up his clothes for the weekly wash, who at times damns instead of darns the holes in his socks, who has a longing for a soul-mate, who needs and must have a wife? We will stake our reputation as a judge of fair women that Miss Lonesome will make a good catch for some lonely widower or bachelor. All the eligible men in the world can answer."

The editor said, in an interview that he was pledged not to reveal the identity of the woman, but that his utterances had been prompted by a spirit of sincerity, not chivalry. After dark human forms might be seen creeping stealthily towards the post-boxes all over Westchester County.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

PUREE A LA PALESTINE.
TARTLETTES A L'INDIENNE.
COLD FOWL A LA GENOISE.
CASSEROLE BEEF WITH OLIVES AND TOMATOES.
CROUSTADES OF KIDNEY A LA REFORME.
ICE CREAM AU JAVA.
Artichokes, As. 3; Fowl, As. 12; Beef, As. 6; Kidneys, As. 3 (for 4), Eggs, As. 6 (a doz); Vegetables, As. 5; Potatoes, As. 2; Total, Rs. 2-5.

PUREE A LA PALESTINE.

Wash, peel and slice a dozen Jerusalem artichokes into lime juice and water to prevent them turning brown. Melt two tablespoonfuls of fat in a pan and put in the strained and dried artichokes to fry gently for some minutes, but they must on no account brown. Add ½ of a seer of milk with pepper, salt, etc., and let all cook till the vegetable can be rubbed through a sieve. Reheat and add at the last a little cream or undiludted tinned milk with any flavouring necessary. This may be made with white stock, but milk is better.

TARTLETTES A L'INDIENNE.

This recipe is for oysters but any white fish does equally well when oysters are not available. Line some little tart tins with good puff or short crust. In a tablespoonful of fat fry an onion grated; add a dessertspoonful of flour, half that of curry powder, a teaspoonful of lime juice and a drop or two of tobasco sauce and cook well. Mix in with this the fish meat shredded and half a wine glassful of cream or tinned milk, and fill the cases with this, cover with butter peper and heat in the oven. If oysters are used, add finely minced carrot or other vegetable to the curry mixture instead of fish and lay an oyster on the top of each tartlet.

COLD FOWL A LA GENOISE.

Braise or steam a nicely trussed fowl in a little stock made from the giblets, a green chilli, sugar, salt and grated onion. Remove from the gravy when done and lay it in a deep dish; over it pour a teacupful each of oil and vinegar, three or four finely chopped pickled gherkins, two tablespoonfuls of capers and a glass of white wine with pepper and salt to taste and tobasco sauce. Turn it frequently in this mixture in which it should marinade for as long as possible, some hours certainly. Neatly joint the fowl and serve it with any good salad.

CASSEROLE BEEF WITH OLIVES AND TOMATOES.

Carefully bone any joint of beef and trim and tie it into a neat shape. Melt a tablespoonful or more of good fat in the casserole and in this cook the beef till it is browned a little on both sides, pepper, salt and flour it will, cover the casserole and set in the oven for two to three hours according to the size of the meat; half an hour before serving stone a teacupful of olives and throw them in with the meat. Meanwhile cut four large tomatoes in halves, dust with salt and pepper and cover with chopped parsley, grated onion and a dab of butter. Place them in a shadow tin in the oven for twenty minutes. Take the meat up, carve it into neat slices, lay them down the centre of the dish overlapping each other, and on each side put a half tomato and little heaps of olives alternately. This is very nice cold.

CROUSTADES OF KIDNEY A LA REFORME.

Out of some stale bread carve some little boat shapes and fry these, a light brown. Well wash the kidneys, cut them in thin slices, dust with pepper and salt and broil lightly in butter; add lemon juice and moisten with a little sharp brown sauce. Fill the croustades with this; place on a dish and garnish with gherkins and mushrooms; place in the oven to get thoroughly hot and serve with a morsel of redcurrent jelly on each.

ICE CREAM AU JAVA.

Make a good custard of half a seer of milk the yolks of six eggs, sugar to taste and flavour it with orange peel. When cold add the juice of a lime and that of three or four oranges. Freeze the mixture and serve it in the halves of orange peel set on a lace paper doyley.

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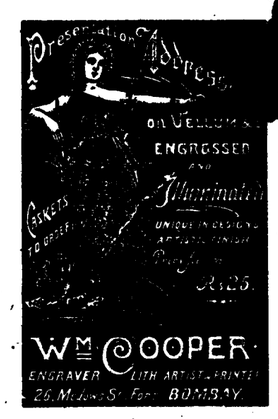

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